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U.S. Readies Trade Fight With Targets For Sanctions

Kantor Harshly Accuses Tokyo, Which Warns of Risk of Losing Dialogue

By Peter Behr

WASHINGTON — The United States said Tuesday that it intended to impose sanctions on selected Japanese products in a dispute over cellular telephone service that symbolizes a much broader, harsher breakdown in trade relations between the two economic powers.

U.S. Trade Representative Mickey Kantor said Japan had failed to comply with a 1989 agreement that was to assure Motorola Inc. of a substantial share of the cellular-phone market in the Tokyo-Nagoya area.

Motorola has lined up only 12,000 subscribers, a tiny fraction of the potential customers in

Japan's principal urban area. Mr. Kantor said the reason was that a Japanese company that Motorola was required to take as a partner had been slow to set up the necessary transmission facilities.

Mr. Kantor termed the Motorola matter "a clear-cut and serious case of a failure by Japan to live up to its commitments."

He added: "We plan, within 30 days, to announce for public comment a list of proposed trade actions. This is in many ways a case of the determination of Japan to keep its markets closed, particularly to leading-edge U.S. products."

Mr. Kantor said Washington had attempted over a nearly 10-year period to overcome a series of hurdles to market access imposed by Japanese bureaucrats.

Using unusually strong language, he termed "false and disingenuous" Japanese suggestions that U.S. companies and their products offend lack the quality and management effort needed to break into the Japanese market.

"U.S. firms have been and remain global leaders," Mr. Kantor said.

The dispute over cellular phone service could, if mishandled, become the spark for a far wider conflict between the United States and Japan, whose leaders failed on Friday to agree on a new approach to reducing Japan's artificially large trade surplus.

The Japanese government, which earlier said it might appeal the dispute to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, warned the United States that trade sanctions could end the dialogue on resolving their bilateral trade dispute. But Tokyo also proposed another summit meeting to try to resolve matters.

The failure of the meeting Friday between Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa and President Bill Clinton led to Tuesday's U.S. action.

A government spokesman said Mr. Hosokawa had instructed government ministries to draw up a set of emergency market-opening

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Move May Drive Wedge in Japan Cellular Market

By Steven Brull

TOKYO — Japanese makers of cellular phones would have little to fear in the short term from sanctions against their exports to the United States, industry analysts said Tuesday. But American pressure may eventually succeed in opening the Japanese market for Western telecommunications suppliers.

Sanctions would likely inflict little pain because most cellular phones sold in the United States by Japanese companies are produced outside Japan, and would presumably be exempt from punitive tariffs. The major suppliers, Matsushita, Communication Industrial Co., NEC Corp., and Oki Electric Industry Co., all have plants in the United States, while Uniden Corp. has major facilities in China.

"Sanctions wouldn't have much of an impact on Japanese manufacturers," said Koichiro Chikawa, an analyst at Salomon Brothers in Tokyo. "But they would be an indication of a tougher U.S. stance."

But additional measures, hinted at but not specified by President Bill Clinton, along with

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OLYMPIC PODIUM

With Roffe-Steinrotter, it's U.S.A. 2, World 0!

As a surprise, it was another giant: Diann Roffe-Steinrotter won the women's super-giant slalom Monday, in giving the suddenly super U.S. team both gold medals in the two Alpine ski races run so far in the Olympics.

Katja Seizinger, right, the fine downhill from Germany, was surprised, too. She caught an edge, slid backward past a gate and out of the race. Then there was the silver medalist, Svetlana Gladisheva of Russia slipped into second place after 34 other

skiers, most higher, had finished their runs. She became the first Alpine skier representing Russia to win an Olympic medal and the first from the old Soviet Union since Yevgenia Sidorova took the slalom bronze in 1956.

Egorova Nips Di Centa

Lyubov Egorova of Russia, starting late and thus knowing whom she had to beat, won her fourth Olympic gold in the women's five-kilometer classical-style cross-country race. She finished 19.5 seconds ahead of Manuela Di Centa of Italy, who took the first gold medal of the Winter Games, in the

15-kilometer freestyle Sunday, when Egorova finished a distant second.

Finland's 38-year-old Marja-Liisa Kirvesniemi was third, in her sixth Olympics. She has tied the all-time record in the Winter Games, held by Swedish bobsledder Carl-Erik Eriksson and Australian speed skater Colin Coates.

U.S.-Slovak Hockey Tie

The U.S. hockey team got goals 1½ minutes apart late in the third period to salvage a 3-3 tie with Slovakia. Second-seeded Sweden dominated Italy, 4-1.

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Germany's Katja Seizinger sliding off the super-G course Tuesday after losing control. Diann Roffe-Steinrotter of the U.S. won.

NATO Commander Defers on Bombing

By Craig R. Whitney

NAPLES — The NATO commander who would be responsible for carrying out the alliance's threat to bomb heavy weapons positions around Sarajevo said Tuesday that he would not launch air attacks unless UN authorities on the scene gave him the go-ahead.

"The United Nations would either have to request me to do that or I would have to request permission of the UN to go in," said Admiral Jeremy M. Boorda of the United States, commander of NATO's southern command here. The British, French, Dutch, American and other NATO airplanes that would conduct the air

Yeltsin insists Russia play a role in settling the conflict. Page 2. • UN counts on next technology to beef up its Bosnia threats. Page 7.

attacks would take off from bases in Italy and aircraft carriers on his orders.

But North Atlantic Treaty Organization officials were at pains to deny that there was any fundamental difference in understanding between the alliance and the UN authorities in Bosnia about what the Serbs, whose heavy bombardment of Sarajevo for months was the main target of the threat, would have to do to avoid becoming the targets of air strikes next week.

Officials said that while the NATO ultimatum gives Serb and Bosnian forces within a 20-kilometer (12-mile) radius of Sarajevo the option of either withdrawing artillery pieces, mortars, and other heavy weapons beyond that line or putting them under control of UN peacekeeping forces, there was no difference between NATO and UN commanders about what "control" meant.

Both the UN military commander in Sarajevo, Sir Michael Rose of Britain, and the UN secretary-general's personal representative in the Balkans, Yasuki Akashi, have had extensive discussions with Admiral Boorda in recent days about this, the officials said.

"We have no doubt that General Rose has no delusions that control means simply people



General Ratko Mladic, a Serb commander, checking his watch Tuesday near Sarajevo.

sniffing muzzles and seeing if the weapons have been fired recently," a NATO officer said. "I don't think anybody wants a situation where they call it control and a shot is fired."

News reports from Sarajevo on Tuesday said that the UN had stopped giving out information about the number of weapons positions the Serbs had made accessible to UN forces. But

the guns of all sides remained silent in the longest effective cease-fire in the Bosnian capital in many months.

"The object of the NATO ultimatum was not to bomb but to stop the siege of the civilian population of Sarajevo," a German official in Bonn said. NATO officials at the alliance's

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North Korea Bows To Deadline on UN Inspection of Its Nuclear Sites

By David Sanger

New York Times Service

TOKYO — Just days before a deadline that would have heightened its confrontation with the West, North Korea on Tuesday reversed itself and told the International Atomic Energy Agency that it would permit a full inspection of its suspected nuclear sites.

The UN agency said: "Representatives of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea today informed the International Atomic Energy Agency that DPRK authorities accept the inspection activities which have been requested by the IAEA in the seven declared nuclear facilities."

The statement added: "The aim of the inspection activities is to verify that nuclear material in these facilities has not been diverted since earlier inspections."

The surprise announcement came less than a week before the agency's board of governors was preparing to declare that North Korea had defied inspections for so long that it could easily have diverted nuclear material to its suspected weapons project. That announcement would have sent the issue to the United Nations Security Council, where the imposition of economic sanctions had appeared increasingly likely.

"I think they realized that their chances in the Security Council did not look very good," said a U.S. official deeply involved in the negotiations with the North. "But this inspection will only set the baseline. It will not solve the fundamental questions. We still have a long way to go."

After weeks of silence, two U.S. officials were to resume talks with North Korean officials at the U.N. Congressman Ronald W. Dellums, Democrat of California, is expected to meet Kim Il Sung, the North Korean leader, in Pyongyang this week.

If the North goes through with the agreement it made Tuesday, agency officials say it will take at least three weeks for the team of six or seven inspectors to complete their survey of the North's nuclear complex at Yongbyon and report back to the agency's headquarters in Vienna.

A satisfactory report should clear the way for talks between the North and the United States over a broader series of inspections and North Korea's return to the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, in return for a package of economic and political incentives.

Inspectors last visited the nuclear sites at Yongbyon, 100 kilometers (60 miles) north of Pyongyang, last summer. Even then their access was sharply limited, and they have been barred from returning.

Since early January, after it reached what appeared to be a significant agreement with the United States, North Korea has refused to go along with the inspection conditions set by the nuclear agency.

The North Korean government repeatedly denounced the agency as a "lackey" of the

United States, and refused to allow it into the two most vital sites: its main nuclear reactor and a fuel reprocessing plant, where nuclear waste can be transformed into plutonium.

Then on Tuesday a North Korean diplomat based in Vienna, Yun Ho Jin, delivered a letter to the agency's headquarters declaring that his government had simply accepted the agency's explanations about why it must conduct a thorough inspection of all those sites, and replace batteries and film in surveillance cameras installed a year ago.

"There was no explanation," said David Kyd, a spokesman for the agency. "They simply agreed to all of the measures. They seemed to want to keep the process moving."

Even after this inspection is complete, experts caution, a host of questions will remain.

The UN inspection is limited to sites that North Korea has declared as part of its nuclear facilities; it will not include two suspected nuclear waste dumps that the United States suspects could yield evidence of past production of plutonium. The North has refused to discuss a "special inspection" of those sites until the next step of negotiations with the United States.

Moreover, inspectors almost certainly will not solve the most vexing question, whether or not North Korea already has a bomb.

"If the intelligence agencies are right and they have built one or two, they are certainly not at Yongbyon," one senior U.S. intelligence official said.

Officials inside and outside the atomic energy agency speculated that the North Korean announcement was timed to circumvent any talk of sanctions at next week's meeting.

The director-general of the agency, Hans Blix, had been preparing to declare that the North had broken the "continuity" of inspections, language that would have forced the Security Council to take up the issue.

Such a move may yet be necessary. Within the United States government — and among the Pacific allies — many officials have argued that North Korea was simply buying time. They believe this inspection may just be another step in that process.

On the other hand, Mr. Kim may have decided that the economic opportunity of opening up was too great to pass up. With the North's economy in shambles — its gross national product has declined four years in a row — some believe he needs investment and opportunity more than he wants a nuclear bomb.

Assuming the inspection takes place without problems, the United States still will begin trying to cajole the North into allowing special inspections and into implementing its deal with South Korea to denuclearize the Korean peninsula. The United States has already said it would offer a "negative security assurance" of no first use of nuclear weapons. But it is still unclear if the North would agree in return to an inspection so rigorous that it would crimp its

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Burmese Dissident Rejects Rangoon's Offer of Exile

By Philip Shenon

New York Times Service

RANGOON — Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, the Nobel Peace Prize winner and leader of the Burmese democracy movement who has been under house arrest here for more than four years, has told visitors that while she was ready to negotiate with her jailers, she would never leave her homeland.

"The concept of driving somebody out of their own country is totally unacceptable to me," Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, 48, said in a calm, resolute voice that betrayed none of the suffering of her isolation. "They have tried to pressure me to leave the country in ways that no self-respecting government should try."

Her prison has been her family home, a crumbling lakeside compound. The delegation that came to her door Monday, led by a U.S. congressman, was the first group of visitors the government has allowed her to receive apart from her family and her doctors.

She won the Nobel prize in 1991 for her nonviolent campaign to bring democracy to her homeland.

"Whatever they do to me, that's between

them and me. I can take it," she told the delegation. "What's more important is what they are doing to the country."

She was allowed to speak with the visitors for three hours Monday under an agreement with the military government.

Her party, the National League for Democracy, won a landslide victory in the May 1990 general election while she was detained. The military government refused to recognize the results and arrested most of the party's leaders under a law intended to protect the nation from the "dangers from subversive elements." She has never been on trial.

The government, which evidently feels that her release could reignite the democracy movement, has insisted that she can go free if she leaves the country immediately, but she said Monday, "That is never going to happen."

[A senior junta official said Tuesday that Daw Aung San Suu Kyi would remain under house arrest until 1995, ending speculation she would soon be freed. Agence France-Presse reported from Rangoon.]

At times Monday, she denounced the government.

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Kiosk

Last Reel: Viacom Gets Paramount

A five-month bidding war for the media giant Paramount Communications Inc. ended early Tuesday morning as Viacom Inc. emerged the victor.

Investors overwhelmingly favored Viacom's \$9.8 billion merger offer over an un-

olicited bid from QVC Network Inc., which runs the Home Shopping Network.

The new company will have about \$8 billion in debt and a market value of about \$25 billion, which would make it one of America's largest media concerns. (Page 11)

Book Review

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Newsstand Prices

Andorra.....9.00 FF	Luxembourg 40 L Fr
Antilles.....11.20 FF	Marocco.....12 Dh
Antilles.....1.40 CFA	Qatar.....11.20 FF
Egypt.....9.00 CFA	Reunion.....9.00 FF
France.....9.00 CFA	Saudi Arabia 3.00 R
Gabon.....960 CFA	Senegal.....200 PTAS
Greece.....300 Dr.	Tunisia.....1.00 Dln
Ivory Coast 1.120 CFA	Turkey.....15.000
Jordan.....1 JD	U.A.E.....8.50 Dln
Lebanon.....U.S. 1.50	U.S. Mil. (Eur.) \$1.10

Dow Jones

Up	24.21
Down	3,928.27
The Dollar	
Yen	1.7313
Pound	1.4724
Yen	109.416
FF	5.8938

Trib Index

Down	0.48%
118.40	
1.7245	
1.4855	
102.20	
5.572	

For Russian Envoy to Finland, Old Habits Die Hard

By Lee Hockstader

Washington Post Service

HELSINKI — Yuri Deryabin, the Russian ambassador in Finland, smiles warmly as he greets a visitor to his embassy's ornate conference room. Cookies and coffee are offered, along with small talk. Slim and avuncular, Mr. Deryabin seems soft-spoken, gracious, even deferential.

So why are so many Finns furious with him? And why have a few zealots threatened to kill him?

The immediate answer lies in a strange diplomatic incident that stirred up Finnish news organizations last month. A confidential note from Mr. Deryabin to the Finnish Foreign Ministry was disclosed to the press, resulting in front-page headlines. Critics accused Mr. Deryabin of reviving Soviet-style interference in Finnish politics. The outcry went on for weeks.

The passions surrounding the affair are rooted in the history of two neighbors separated by a 1,300-kilometer (800-mile) border, as well as cultural differences and mutual suspicions. At the core is the strange story of a bit player in the Cold War drama, the mysterious "Mr. Komissarov."

1968, a 15-year veteran of the Soviet foreign service. With his straightforward manner and passable Finnish, English and Swedish, he soon developed a reputation as an intelligent and able professional.

At the time, Russian-Finnish relations were a durable fixture of the Cold War. Defeated by the Soviet Union in World War II and nervous about the Kremlin's appetite for territory and influence, Finland's 5 million inhabitants could hardly afford the luxury of confronting their 250 million Soviet neighbors.

Under a policy known in the West as "Finlandization," Helsinki kept quiet about Soviet policy and kept its distance from Western security and economic blocs, such as the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. But while Finland maintained official neutrality, it also set about developing one of the world's most robust and smoothly working capitalist economies.

The downside was that from time to time Finland had to swallow its pride and kowtow to Moscow.

Mr. Deryabin arrived at the Soviet Embassy in 1968 determined to maintain "Finlandization" — and perhaps improve on it. He was convinced that beyond the bland communiqués of diplomacy, Finns should know how the Kremlin viewed events in Finland.

He began to write books and scores of articles under the pen name "Yuri Komissarov." A few Finnish diplomats guessed that "Komissarov" might be Mr. Deryabin, but author's identity remained a mystery. Mr. Deryabin now acknowledges, a little sheepishly, that Komissarov is his wife's maiden name.

In these writings, "Komissarov" gave Moscow's line more frankly than any diplomat could. The subtext was: Don't step out of line, don't make friends with the West, don't harbor any illusions that you will ever slip from Moscow's sphere of influence.

Through the 1970s and early 1980s, during 10 years in Helsinki, Mr. Deryabin cranked out the "Komissarov" articles. After Mikhail S. Gorbachev came to power in 1985, Mr. Deryabin was recalled to Moscow.

After the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991, Mr. Deryabin returned to Finland in 1992, this time as Russia's ambassador. He got a chilly reception. His identity now known, Mr. Deryabin's appointment was greeted by many Finns as the return of "Komissarov."

Mindful of his hosts' worries, the ambassador launched a diplomatic offensive. He went to church. He kissed icons. He

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Poetry or Prozac? Blues Therapy Turns a Page

By Barry James
International Herald Tribune

If along the cool sequestered vale of life you wish to dwell, take up poetry and let the Prozac go to hell. . . .

The suggestion that Gray's Elegy can do you more good than the little green-and-cream capsule comes from a doctor at Bristol University in England.

In a forthcoming study, Dr. Robin Philipp, the university's senior lecturer in public health and social medicine, says that reading or writing a few lines of poetry can dispense with the need for tranquilizers and anti-depressants in many patients.

Dr. Philipp, a poet himself, was not around Tuesday to defend his thesis. He was traveling in New Zealand, leaving his research findings locked in a closet, a university spokesman said.

But colleagues said Dr. Philipp likes to prescribe Wordsworth ("Ne'er saw I, never felt, a calm so deep!") or Keats ("Poesy . . . should be a friend to soothe the cares, and lift the thoughts of man") and Browning ("God's in his heaven—All's right with the world").

That poetry can systematically have a beneficial effect on depressed patients "hasn't been proved, I'm sure," said Dr. Steven Hirsch, professor of history at the University of London and an expert in community and social psychiatry. "But there are many things in life that can soothe people."

"There is, of course, the art and music therapies, which are used in psychiatry," he said. "Both music and art are used to encourage communication, as a medium for the patients' self-expression and as a way of accessing common experi-

ence." Although he acknowledged that poetry might have a role in treating depression, Dr. Hirsch said, "I wouldn't necessarily advise people to stop their anti-depressants and read Wordsworth."

It has always been known that poetry can have a powerful and mysterious effect on the mind. Plato wanted to ban it from his Republic because of its power to move people. A 17th-century essayist said that it was no wonder that such force should be found in poetry, "since in it are assembled all the powers of Eloquence, of Music, and of Picture, which are all allowed to make so strong Impressions upon humane minds."

Alexander Macara, chairman of the governing council of the British Medical Association, said the idea that poetry might replace Prozac was potentially bad news for the pharmaceutical industry, but made a lot of sense for patients.

"I would have thought poetry is infinitely superior to any tablets," he said. "Just like music, it is therapeutic."

If there is any solid basis to the Bristol study, the cash-strapped National Health Service may well soon be encouraging physicians to prescribe Wordsworth rather than fluoxetine hydrochloride, which is Prozac by its scientific name. Only this week, the Association of the British Pharmaceutical Industry complained that the NHS prevents doctors from prescribing some modern drugs because they are too expensive.

Although the government denies this is so, the NHS is making economies wherever it can. Anti-depressant drugs

and tranquilizers alone cost the taxpayer more than \$80 million each year.

The Reverend John Navone, a Jesuit professor at the Pontifical Gregorian University in Rome, who has just written a book about beauty, said the idea that poetry can be used to treat depression and anxiety is an extension of the principle that any kind of beauty is good for you.

"Beauty is always enjoyable," he said. "Whenever you are enjoying something, it's a dimension of beauty that is impacting on you, whether it is scenery, music or poetry. Once you lose your capacity for beauty, you lose your capacity for enjoyment."

Does anti-depressant verse necessarily have to be optimistic or tranquil? Possibly not, if Muriel Spark's observation about the effect of weather on depression holds good for poetry as well. She noted that fine weather "lays a heavier weight on the mind and hearts of the depressed and the inwardly tormented" than a really bad day. And Robert Frost once said that poetry should not be an escape, but "a way of taking life by the throat."

Asked if he could recommend any poets to combat mild depression, Father Navone also mentioned Browning and Keats, but added a fellow Jesuit, Gerard Manley Hopkins ("And I have asked to be/ Where no storms come/ Where the green swell is in the heavens dumb/ And out of the swing of the sea").

But what about the poets themselves? Was poetry enough for them? To judge from three examples, it was not enough for Bandelair (opium and hashish), Coleridge (opium) or Poe (alcohol).

House on Fire? First, Buy Gas For Firemen

The Associated Press

TBILISI, Georgia—If your house is on fire in the former Soviet republic of Georgia, run out and buy some gasoline.

Motor fuel is so scarce in the war-ravaged country that fire trucks in Tbilisi, the Georgian capital, will not leave their stations unless someone brings them enough gasoline to get to the fire and back again.

"We just don't have enough gasoline to put out fires," Fire Chief Jumber Surmava explained Tuesday.

In the past week, four buildings—a high school, an apartment building and two wooden houses—have burned out of control because the fire department was unable to reach them, said a spokesman for the Interior Ministry.

WORLD BRIEFS

4 Neo-Nazis Get Suspended Terms

POTSDAM, Germany (AP)—Four neo-Nazi skinheads were convicted of beating up four patrons at a bar in September 1991 and given suspended prison sentences.

The skinheads, ages 18 to 24, were among 20 militants who attacked customers and smashed furnishings at a bar in Wolzig, south of Berlin. The court found the four guilty of disturbing the peace, trespassing and causing bodily injury. Their suspended sentences ranged from 18 months to two years.

Two other skinheads were acquitted because of insufficient evidence. All those charged either denied involvement or declined to comment during the trial. A trial of 15 other skinheads charged in the attack is scheduled for the end of the month.

Egyptian Policeman Slain in Attack

CAIRO (AP)—Gunmen killed a policeman Tuesday in the militant stronghold of Asyut, and the government warned of legal action over what it considers overblown news reports of extremist attacks.

The Interior Ministry urges foreign news agency reporters and Western correspondents in Egypt to observe precision and objectivity, a statement said. It warned of legal measures "which are no less, if not more dangerous than the criminal acts carried out by the terrorists and aimed at hitting Egypt and harming it."

In the attack Tuesday, unidentified gunmen killed a police lieutenant and wounded an aide, the police said. It was not certain the attackers were militants, but the extremists have repeatedly shot police in Asyut, 320 kilometers (200 miles) south of Cairo. The assailants escaped on foot, said police officials, speaking anonymously.

Ivory Coast Mourner Feeds Himself to the Crocodiles

The Associated Press

ABIDJAN, Ivory Coast—A man upset with the death of President Felix Houphouët-Boigny jumped into the ruler's palace moat, drawing huge crowds who spent two days watching him being devoured by crocodiles.

The unidentified young man, believed to be in his mid-20s, had announced to onlookers that he could no longer bear to live without Mr. Houphouët-Boigny, who ruled this nation for 33 years until his death Dec. 7.

"If Houphouët is dead I don't see why I should go on living," the man told the people outside the presidential palace in the central city of Yamoussoukro, according to the government newspaper Ivoir Soir.

Onlookers talked the man out of jumping into the moat, but later Friday he stripped off his clothes, entered the water and swam up to a large crocodile, which grasped him in its jaws and dragged him under the water.

The body resurfaced periodically during the course of the day and the following Saturday, drawing crowds who watched it occasionally dragged down by a new set of crocodile jaws.

The body resurfaced for a final time Saturday afternoon, where it was set upon by a large number of reptiles and torn to pieces, the newspaper said.

Leaders Urge End to French Strike

LE GUIVINEC, France (Reuters)—Leaders of a fishermen's protest movement in northern France called Tuesday for an end to a two-week strike staged to demand government protection from cheap imports.

In the south of the country, fishermen blocked four Mediterranean ports for the second day running. Port officials said 60 trawlers sealed off the passenger port of Marseilles, the oil port of Fos-sur-Mer and the fishing ports of Port-Saint-Louis and Port-de-Bouc.

In Brittany, several hundred fishermen held a tense meeting in the port of Le Guivinec to decide whether to halt the strike. Leaders of the fishermen's Survival Committee argued that it should be called off. The meeting broke up without a vote.

UN Official Warns on Kabul Famine

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan (Reuters)—A United Nations official said Tuesday that Kabul could face famine if warring factions do not allow safe passage of food to the Afghan capital's civilian population.

Sotirios Moussouris, the UN secretary-general's personal representative on Afghanistan, told a news conference he sought guarantees for food supplies that were ready to be sent to Kabul from the eastern Afghan town of Jalalabad.

He said he sent a message to Prime Minister Gulbuddin Hekmatyar, whose forces are trying to topple President Burhanuddin Rabbani, asking him to guarantee safe passage of relief supplies to Kabul.

TRAVEL UPDATE

EU Urges Stricter Beach Hygiene

BRUSSELS (Reuters)—Renewal of strict hygiene standards for beaches is scheduled to be proposed Wednesday by the European Union, despite a campaign by the British government to weaken clean-water legislation.

London has been pushing for the abolition or easing of the mandatory EU purity standards for swimming and drinking water. The European Court of Justice in July condemned the British government for failing to clean up Blackpool and Southport beaches in line with the EU norms.

Germany declared stretches of the former Iron Curtain off-limits to hikers and others after the discovery of leftover Cold War land mines, the Defense Ministry said Tuesday in Bonn. Many of the danger areas are in nature reserves set up after Germany reunited in 1990.

Cathay Pacific Airways will add three flights a week between Hong Kong and London starting March 31. Virgin Atlantic Airways will launch a daily service between the two cities Feb. 21.

There were 5.76 million foreign tourists in Thailand last year, a 12 percent increase over 1992, tourism officials said.

Yeltsin Demands Bosnia Voice As Major Arrives, Russia Insists on a Role

By Margaret Shapiro
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW—With the clock ticking on a NATO ultimatum for Bosnia Serb forces to end their siege of Sarajevo, President Boris N. Yeltsin bluntly warned the West on Tuesday against trying to solve the conflict in Bosnia without Russia.

"Some people are trying to resolve the Bosnian question without the participation of Russia," said Mr. Yeltsin. "I want to emphasize that it will not succeed. We will not allow this."

Mr. Yeltsin's warning, issued after the start of a two-day meeting with Prime Minister John Major of Britain, reflected concern here that NATO will make good on its threat to bomb Bosnian Serb positions unless the Serbs give up their heavy weapons or withdraw them beyond a 20-kilometer radius of Sarajevo by Feb. 21.

Mr. Yeltsin, looking weary because of what aides said was a weeklong bout with the flu, said Russia was willing to "actively participate in negotiations so that the war in Yugoslavia can be brought to an end by peaceful means." He left the door open for a possible

military response by NATO in the event of an attack on UN forces.

"If there is an attack on UN forces," he said, "it must be punished."

British diplomats involved with the Yeltsin-Major meeting said Tuesday evening that the Russians seemed irritated at not having been consulted in advance about the NATO ultimatum. The diplomats also said that the Russians appeared to be undecided as to how to respond to any NATO bombardment of the Bosnian Serbs.

The Russians have strong historic, ethnic and religious ties to the Serbs and have tended to see them as the injured party in the conflict. Russian leaders across the political spectrum have denounced the NATO ultimatum and have warned that the use of force against the Serbs would damage the close diplomatic relationship that Russia and the West have built up since the collapse of the Soviet Union two years ago.

Ultra-nationalist forces, whose successes in the December parliamentary election were based in part on an aggressively anti-West outlook, have been leading the drumbeat on the issue, providing Mr.

Yeltsin with little room for political maneuvering.

Vladimir V. Zhirinovskiy, the ultra-nationalist leader who, during a recent trip to Bosnia, promised the Serbs that Russia would back them, has said he will recruit Russian fighters to send to Sarajevo if NATO presses forward with its ultimatum.

Mr. Major sought to reassure the Russians that the West was eager to have Russia's participation in dealing with the Bosnia conflict.

"We very much want Russia to use its political influence towards a settlement," Mr. Major said at the Kremlin. The United States and Europe, he said, "certainly want Russia involved in that."

He said that the Serbs appeared to be responding to the ultimatum by turning in weapons and that it was possible that NATO air strikes would not be needed.

"Everyone hopes it won't be necessary and that there will be no need for military action, but we cannot yet be certain of that," he said. "Heavy weapons are increasingly under control. We hope that is going to continue over the next few days."



IN THE STEPPES OF LONDON—Members of the Household Cavalry crunched through the snow Tuesday after another storm blanketed London and swept across Europe. Eight people froze to death on Bucharest streets as blizzards and icy Siberian winds blasted the Continent. A woman buried for two days in a Scottish mountain snowdrift was dug out alive Tuesday.

Yeltsin, Ailing, Delays Parliament Speech

Reuters

MOSCOW—President Boris N. Yeltsin is still feeling the effects of a cold and has decided to postpone his state of the nation address to the Russian parliament, which was scheduled for Friday, an aide said Tuesday.

Mr. Yeltsin's administration chief, Sergei Filatov, said the president's speech was postponed until Feb. 24. "The president still feels unwell," he said.

Mr. Yeltsin met Prime Minister John Major of

Britain for talks in the Kremlin on Tuesday. It was his first public appearance since he retired to his country house to work last week with a cold. The president appeared tired as he stood with Mr. Major at a Kremlin press conference.

The speech he was scheduled to make at home and abroad for indications of Mr. Yeltsin's future economic and political course following victories by nationalists and communists at December elections and a subsequent reshuffling of his government.

Ethnic Tensions Threaten Kazakhstan's High-Wire Stability

By Fred Hiatt
Washington Post Service

ALMA-ATA, Kazakhstan—Kaisa Kosyunkino was born in this mountain-ringed city 51 years ago, and here she hopes to live out her days when she retires as a secretary-typist.

Yet, Mrs. Kosyunkino, an ethnic Russian who married an ethnic Ukrainian, feels very much at sea in what has become in many ways an ethnic Kazakh state. Like many of the other non-Kazakhs who form a majority in this new country, she worries that opportunities for her children and grandchildren will be sharply constrained.

"If I were younger, I'd leave now," Mrs. Kosyunkino said. "But I have nowhere to go, and it's hard to start all over again at my age."

Kazakhstan, whose president, Nursultan A. Nazarbayev, met with President Bill Clinton in Washington on Monday, is often presented as a former Soviet repub-

lic with a brighter future than most. Straddling Europe and Asia, with huge oil and mineral reserves beneath its million square miles of territory, Kazakhstan has been an island of stability in the past two years, steering a course between the authoritarianism of some Central Asian neighbors to the south and the free-wheeling disarray of Russia to the north. The largest former Soviet republic after Russia, it has eagerly sought Western advice and investment, and Mr. Nazarbayev was looking for more this week.

But in this snowbound capital it is easy to see that the stability has fragile underpinnings. Kazakhstan's economy is in a tailspin. Fuel is scarce, miners and farmers have not been paid, factories are idle, and many apartment dwellers are without heat or hot water. Relatively undeveloped, Kazakhstan remains vulnerable dependent on Russia. Elections for the country's first parliament are scheduled for March 7, and there are concerns about how democratic they will be.

And with nationalists in Russia focusing attention on Russian-

speakers beyond their borders, many here say they fear strife between Kazakhs and Russians could wipe out this young nation's hopes.

"There's just no question that ethnic tensions have been increasing," said John Ruchotte, field representative here for the National Democratic Institute. "You hear a lot of people talking about the possibility of civil war."

Kazakhstan's government and semi-official press hammer away at the need for tolerance and understanding. A front-page headline declared recently in Kazakhstanskaya Pravda: "Interethnic Concord Among the Peoples of Kazakhstan Is More Important Than Anything."

But the ethnic question will not be easily solved because both sides now view themselves as victims: the Kazakhs, of centuries of Russian and Soviet colonialism; and the Russians, of unaccustomed Kazakh assertiveness.

With both sides on the lookout for slights and wrongs, the nationality issue colors virtually every choice that this nation faces, from

how to privatize the economy to what language to speak in parliament to whose history to teach in schools.

Moreover, the internal tensions are inseparable from Kazakhstan's rocky efforts to establish mutually respectful relations with Russia. Russian leaders, from President Boris N. Yeltsin down, have claimed a status of "first among equals" in the former Soviet Union and a right to represent the 25 million Russian-speakers "stranded" outside Russia when the union collapsed.

Kazakhstan says it can look after the interests of ethnic Russians within its borders. Politicians here argue that as long as Russia pro-

motest separatist sentiment among Russians near the two states' long common border, suspicion of Kazakhstan Russians' loyalty can only increase.

Mr. Nazarbayev, who speaks constantly of a need for ethnic peace, knows that his nation's future depends on its ability to keep such tensions from boiling over.

Yet, a recent U.S. State Department report on human rights cited "increasing discrimination in favor of ethnic Kazakhs in government and state-controlled enterprises," with similar trends in education, housing and other areas. Ethnic Kazakhs, whose Asian features distinguish them from the Slavic Rus-

sians, increasingly dominate official positions.

The campaign for the March 7 elections has been marked by less anger, less extremism and, some critics charge, a bit less democracy than Russia's recent election.

While Kazakhstan's political system is far more open than Uzbekistan's or Turkmenistan's, where former Communist bosses keep a lid on dissent, it is understood that direct criticism of Mr. Nazarbayev is not acceptable. And the president, through his appointment of county executives and his leadership of the main political party, has so far steered the country in the directions he chooses.

Aristide Balks as U.S. Presses for Haiti Compromise

By John M. Goshko
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON—The Clinton administration and Haiti's deposed president, the Reverend Jean-Bertrand Aristide, have come to the brink of open confrontation, with Father Aristide balking at a U.S.-backed plan for restoring Haitian democracy and insisting instead that the United Nations impose tough new sanctions against Haiti's military rulers.

The clash surfaced over the

weekend when a group of Haitian political leaders, encouraged by U.S. officials, tried to present Father Aristide with a new formula for appointing a civilian government that would seek to induce Haiti's military chief, Lieutenant General Raoul Cédras, and other commanders to surrender power.

The plan got an icy reception from Father Aristide. He refused to meet or take phone calls from the Haitian politicians or other

backers of the plan such as the UN's special envoy for Haiti, Dante Caputo, the special U.S. negotiator working with Mr. Caputo, Lawrence Pezzullo, and the Canadian external affairs minister, André Ouellet.

The reaction by Father Aristide prompted new criticism from U.S. officials, who have been angry with him since his denunciation last week of President Bill Clinton's policy of forcibly repatriating Haitian refugees caught at sea. Mr.

Caputo indicated at the United Nations that he was angered by Father Aristide's refusal to accept his calls.

The plan is a variation of an agreement between Father Aristide and the Haitian military reached in July on Governor's Island in New York City. That accord was abandoned when General Cédras reneged on a promise to step aside.

The latest proposal calls for Father Aristide to appoint a civilian prime minister who would form a

broadly based government with sufficient support in the Haitian parliament to approve an amnesty law for the military.

Since the collapse of the Governor's Island agreement, Father Aristide and his supporters have argued that the Haitian armed forces will continue to defy the international community unless the UN embargo on oil is broadened to include all other shipments into Haiti except food and humanitarian supplies.

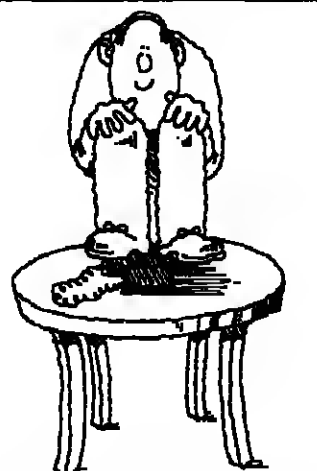
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THE AMERICAS / A SCANDAL ENDS, AND A CAREER

★ POLITICAL NOTES ★

Senators Bicker Over Balanced-Budget Bill

WASHINGTON — Supporters of a balanced-budget constitutional amendment argued that it would end the "governmental abuse" of sky-high deficits, but opponents said it would do nothing but give power to politicians.

"No one should differ with the philosophy of pay-as-you-go government and no one can deny the past 25 years of successive deficits without recognizing that there has been governmental abuse that must be halted," said Senator Paul Simon, Democrat of Illinois, the chief sponsor of the amendment.

One floor below in the same Senate office building, Senator Robert C. Byrd, Democrat of West Virginia, the amendment's most vociferous opponent, heard a string of Clinton administration witnesses critical of the plan.

"We cannot merely wish away deficits through incantations," Mr. Byrd said. "They cannot be wished away any more than we can will away poverty, crime or pollution."

The White House budget director, Leon E. Panetta, told Mr. Byrd the amendment would not reduce the deficit but would leave the difficult choices of spending cuts and tax increases for later.

"It would instead degrade the Constitution and the political process and shake the public trust in government," Mr. Panetta said. "And it would provide shelter to those who seek to avoid making tough budget decisions, allowing them to pretend they had balanced the budget when in fact they had done nothing." (AP)

For Employers, Health Costs Are Soaring

The growth in medical spending by employers is easing, but their costs are still rising much faster than the 3 percent general inflation rate, according to a national survey released Monday.

The survey showed that the average annual cost of care was \$3,781 an employee last year, an increase of 5 percent, compared with 10.1 percent in 1992 and ending a five-year string of double-digit growth.

Corporate benefits managers said that in spite of efforts to control costs, health care continued to be a big problem for them and their employees.

"We still have a crisis," said Margaret Jordan, a vice president for health care and employee services at Southern California Edison, a unit of SCE Corp. "Costs that are almost three times the rate of inflation are out of line." (NYT)

Nipping a Clinton Personality Cult in the Bud

WASHINGTON — White House staffers did a double take Monday at what they saw in a secretary's office next to the Oval Office. There was a new rug on the floor with a likeness of Bill and Hillary Clinton.

The rug arrived as part of a collection of gifts from Nursultan A. Nazarbayev, the visiting president of the former Soviet republic of Kazakhstan.

The rug was made of wool in tones of brown, black, white and red. Staffers argued over whether it was a good likeness. "How many portraits have you seen on carpets?" asked one staffer who liked it.

The White House press secretary, Dee Dee Myers, said she was not sure where the rug would go. "It's not going to stay there," she said. Some people thought it might end up in the residence; others thought it was destined for a warehouse. (AP)

Pennsylvania Abortion Law Takes Effect

PHILADELPHIA — After a five-year court battle, the Pennsylvania law that requires women to wait 24 hours before having an abortion went into effect Tuesday after U.S. Judge Daniel H. Huyett 3d lifted an injunction against the law, responding to an order from the 3d U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals.

The law also requires girls under 18 years of age to get permission from a parent or judge and all women to learn about fetal development and alternatives to abortion before undergoing the procedure.

Robert Gentzel, spokesman for state Attorney General Eric Freate Jr., said it would be a "matter of days" before all provisions of the law took effect. (AP)

Quotes/Unquotes

Admiral Frank B. Kelso 2d, chief of naval operations, announcing his early retirement: "I became the lightning rod for Tailhook." (AP)

Some Doctors Accused Of Medicare Cheating

By Elisabeth Rosenthal

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A small but growing number of doctors, angry with the federal limits on what they can charge for treating elderly patients, are finding ways to get around the Medicare rates by having patients pay extra fees, doctors, patients and officials said.

The practice, which usually involves doctors asking their elderly patients to sign contracts that result in added out-of-pocket payments, is drawing scrutiny from the government and from advocates for the elderly. And Medicare officials have written to some doctors warning them that taking excess payment under contract leaves them open to prosecution, fines and sanctions.

Some of these contracts stipulate that the patient will forgo Medicare coverage for a particular visit and pay out of pocket a fee set by the doctor. Others hold the patient financially responsible for future services at Medicare deems unnecessary and refuses to cover. Still others require patients to pay separately for services, such as phone consultations, that Medicare considers part of the standard fee for office visits.

Doctors said that at a time when Medicare was covering fewer services and when reimbursement rates often ran only 75 percent or

less of their standard charges, private arrangements were the only way they could afford to treat the elderly. They note that other doctors have dealt with the issue by refusing to see Medicare patients entirely.

But some advocates for the elderly said the contracts and waivers were a thinly veiled scheme to get more money for doctors and to strong-arm vulnerable elderly patients. They said that virtually all of these contracts skirted the intent of the Medicare law, and that others were blatantly illegal.

Medicare, the federal insurance program for those over 65, prohibits doctors from charging more than 15 percent above its established rates and requires them to file Medicare claims for services to patients covered by the program.

Belgium Asks Havana To Allow 7 to Emigrate

Agence France Press

BRUSSELS — Belgium has asked Cuba to allow seven Cubans who have taken refuge in the Belgian ambassador's Havana residence to emigrate, the Belgian Foreign Ministry said Tuesday.

Five men, two women and a child, 2, went to the ambassador's residence on Jan. 12 to ask for asylum. One person later left voluntarily, the statement said.

Away From Politics

- A novel immune therapy has cured a respiratory viral infection in mice, and a scientific report issued in Washington says it holds great promise for treating the most common cause of pneumonia in infants and young children. The target of the new therapy, respiratory syncytial virus, or RSV, causes an estimated one million deaths a year worldwide, principally in developing countries.
- A Florida man who apparently escaped from prison in a garbage truck was found crushed to death in a landfill, apparently killed by the truck's compactor. Authorities identified the dead man: Anastasio Figueroa, 41, of Miami, through his fingerprints. Mr. Figueroa had been serving a life sentence in the Immokalee prison for attempted kidnapping.
- A woman shot and killed in front of her home was scheduled to testify against a parolee drug dealer accused of murdering a 10-year-old boy, Baltimore police said. The victim, Lashita R. Murphy, 34, was shot twice in the face at point-blank range on Saturday, moments after leaving her home to buy cigarettes, the police said. Ms. Murphy witnessed the Nov. 4 murder of Tamia Johnson, and she was scheduled to testify against Nathaniel Dawson, 24, the accused killer.
- A Louisiana drifter surprised a courtroom Tuesday by agreeing to enter a guilty plea in the murders of five Florida college students in 1990. "There are some things you just can't run from, this being one of those," Denny H. Rolling told Circuit Judge Stan K. Morris in Gainesville, Florida. Mr. Rolling, 39, already is serving three life terms for a string of burglaries and robberies. He was about to go on trial in the 1990 slayings of the students. (NYT, AP)

In Tailhook's Slipstream, Navy's Top Admiral Retires

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Admiral Frank Kelso 2d, the U.S. Navy's highest ranking officer, said Tuesday he had requested early retirement so that the navy "can finally close this difficult chapter" of the Tailhook sex abuse scandal.

At a news conference in his Pentagon office, Admiral Kelso said he would retire April 30, two months earlier than scheduled, because he believed that the issues associated with Tailhook were resolved and that Pentagon leaders had backed his integrity and honesty.

Speaking in a room filled with reporters and television cameras, the admiral said: "As the chief of naval operations, I had a responsibility to lead the navy through the process of changing the climate which allowed this incident to occur. Having done so it is my intention to submit my request for retirement as of 30 April 1994."

Admiral Kelso said he took the step on his own and

had not been asked to resign by Defense Secretary William J. Perry and Secretary of the Navy John H. Dalton.

"I became the lightning rod for Tailhook," Admiral Kelso said.

The announcement came a day after the four-star admiral opened a public campaign to rebut a navy judge's finding last week that Admiral Kelso had known about sexual misdeeds at the 1991 Tailhook aviators' convention and had interfered with the investigation of the scandal.

Pentagon officials, speaking on condition of anonymity, said a likely replacement as chief of naval operations would be Admiral Jeremy M. Boorda, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's southern flank commander, who is now in charge of the alliance's preparations for a possible bombing campaign in Yugoslavia. Also frequently mentioned is Charles R. Larson, commander of the Pacific command.

In a statement issued at the Pentagon, Defense

Secretary Perry said, "I regard Admiral Kelso as a man of the highest integrity and honor." Mr. Perry said the Defense Department's inspector-general "found no credible evidence" that Admiral Kelso had specific knowledge of the sexual misconduct at the 1991 aviators' convention and found "no evidence" that he had sought to thwart the investigation.

Navy Secretary Dalton also issued a statement, saying, "I have never questioned the personal integrity and honor of Frank Kelso." It is "important that we put the bitterness of Tailhook behind us," Mr. Dalton said. "The time for healing is now."

Admiral Kelso's retirement was prompted by a judicial decision issued last week in Norfolk, Virginia, by a navy judge who faulted Admiral Kelso for interfering in the investigation and contended the admiral had witnessed untoward conduct at the Tailhook convention.

The convention of the Tailhook Association, a booster organization of U.S. Navy and Marine Corps

aviators, produced a scandal when dozens of women, including female officers, alleged they were molested during a night of drunken debauchery in a Las Vegas hotel hallway.

Admiral Kelso authorized the navy on Monday to release written statements by colleagues and supporters disputing the judge's findings.

The documents appear to have been hastily assembled last Thursday and Friday following a Feb. 8 assertion by the navy judge, Captain William T. Vest Jr., accusing Admiral Kelso of covering up his knowledge of the misconduct at the Tailhook convention.

Included is a memo dated last Friday from the senior Tailhook investigator saying that Captain Vest failed to back up his charges.

Earlier, the independent Navy Times newspaper called on Admiral Kelso to resign, saying: "The bottom line in the case is an issue of responsibility and accountability. And on that front, Admiral Kelso has no defense." (AP, WP)

Los Angeles, Hard-Hit by Quake, Drops Bid for '96 Political Conventions

By James Rainey

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Los Angeles will drop its campaign to play host to the 1996 Democratic and Republican national conventions because the city cannot afford to stage them in the wake of last month's earthquake, Mayor Richard Riordan announced.

Mayor Riordan said he was disappointed but that he had to terminate the city's bids because of the

substantial public investment that is required. A committee lobbying for the Democratic conclave in 1996 had estimated it would cost at least \$22.5 million to convert the Los Angeles Convention Center into an arena and to provide housing and office space.

The city has not yet calculated the cost of holding the Republican convention, but even preliminary estimates made either event too expensive for a city that faces a \$150 million deficit, and the potential

loss of more than \$66 million in tax revenue from businesses damaged in the Jan. 17 earthquake.

"Given our fiscal priority for the recovery of all of Los Angeles and for making our city safe, we cannot guarantee millions of public dollars for the conventions," Mr. Riordan said Monday.

Both the mayor and other civic boosters had said that hosting one, or both, of the conventions would be a psychological boost for a city riven in the last two years by recession, fires and earthquakes.

Los Angeles had been considered a front-runner for the Democratic Convention.

The deadline for bids for the Democratic conclave is at the end of this month. A White House aide said Chicago was now a favorite, although New Orleans, San Antonio, Texas, Kansas City and New York were also contenders.

The deadline for the Republican convention bids is not until April and the competition is said to be more wide open.

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☐ Yes ☐ No

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☐ Yes ☐ No

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4. Do you really know what your customers want?

☐ Yes ☐ No

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5. Does your entire organization know what your customers want?

☐ Yes ☐ No

A customer orientation has limited value unless it's embedded in the very heart of an enterprise—at all levels, and at every place that directly or indirectly involves the customer.

6. Is your information strategy focused on helping you hear what customers and markets are trying to tell you?

☐ Yes ☐ No

The next best thing to reading your customers' minds is listening to what they're saying. But unless you're constantly tuned in to customers' signals, you're missing messages that could guide you to greater results for your business.

7. Can your organization respond quickly to what customers and markets are telling you?

☐ Yes ☐ No

When the flow lines of your information system are not within your customers' reach, you won't always sense when opportunity knocks. But even if you do, getting the message is not enough. If you can't reply rapidly to market signals with information, products and services, revenue opportunities are lost.

8. Does your information strategy enable the proactive delivery of information to your customers?

☐ Yes ☐ No

Many business plans underestimate the power of information to build customer relationships. But imagine the advantage of an information technology strategy that transforms information into customer-generating, revenue-generating fuel.

9. Are the full capabilities of your organization accessible to your customers at all your field locations?

☐ Yes ☐ No

An office. A branch. A retail site. To a customer, that's your company. One small part of the whole. Which is why you need to leverage your entire organization by extending its capabilities to each point of customer contact.

10. Does your information strategy reflect the bottom-line importance of customer service?

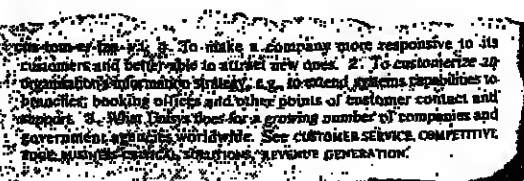
☐ Yes ☐ No

Business is built on customers. Without them, there is no bottom line. Government is also built on customers: the public. And whether you're in the business of commerce or the business of government, no objective of an information strategy is more fundamental than enhanced customer service.

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higher level, so will your ability to make new customers, build your relationships with them, and generate revenue.

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South African Whites Staying, for Now, but Their Money Is Moving Out

By Paul Taylor

JOHANNESBURG — It is known as the LSD Trip, and it is all the rage among wealthy white South Africans these days as they peer into the future, darkly.

It has nothing to do with drugs. Here, the initials stand for the Look, See and Deposit Trip, one of hundreds of ways whites are smuggling their money out of the country just ahead of the onset of black-majority rule.

"You get the impression most wealthy whites think the country is going to disappear in a heap after the April election," said Hermann de Beer, a prosecutor who is part of a crime squad trying to stem foreign-exchange fraud.

The schemes they uncover could fill a smugglers' encyclopedia. There is the case of the gold refining company charged with exporting \$25 million in gold bars, painted silver so they would be valued at only 1 percent of their worth. There

is the wealthy matron who sneaked her diamonds out in a toothpaste tube in her carry-on bag. There are the billions of South African rands that moved overseas last year on bogus business invoices or to dummy trading partners. There is "round-tripping," the continuous export and import of money to take advantage of South Africa's dual exchange rate.

As such skulduggery goes, the LSD Trip is strictly small time. A South African makes a quick trip

abroad and stays just long enough to put his annual tourist allotment — about \$6,000 per person — into an overseas bank account. Travel agents said overseas bookings were heavy during the December holiday and speculated that many were quickie LSDs.

None of these practices is new. The government began trying to hold its domestic money hostage more than a generation ago, when the political instabilities caused by apartheid started to make the country a bad risk for foreign investors. The more barriers they erected, the more loopholes people found.

What is different now is the scale of the fiscal exodus. Last year, it was two or three times greater than in any previous year, according to government estimates.

The obvious impetus has been the April 26 election, which will end white minority rule. As this change looms, all whites are nervous, including those who spent

their lives fighting apartheid. Even in the liberal northern suburbs, it is hard to make it past the main course at any dinner party without first chewing over all the imagined catastrophes lurking just beyond the election: civil war, confiscatory wealth taxes, job discrimination against whites, empty store shelves, endless strikes, rampant crime.

"Who knows, maybe everything will come right, but you hear so many rumors and the uncertainty just drives you crazy," said a businesswoman who has been using a Canadian-born friend living here to help her ship \$2,000 a month out of the country to a foreign bank.

"If you're in a position where you can afford to stash away some money overseas, I think you're not being a responsible parent to leave it here," said the woman, who has a lawyer husband, two young sons and a desire to remain anonymous.

"I hope we'll never have to emigrate, but if it comes to that, we

want to have something already over there. I'll be damned if I'm going to be one of those people who has to run away in such a rush that you leave everything behind."

It is hard to predict just what monetary changes the next government will carry out. The predominantly black African National Congress has sent out confusing signals about its economic policies, sometimes sounding socialist, sometimes social democratic. Militant white rightist parties have said they will try to sabotage the election and ignore the result.

According to South African Reserve Bank estimates, roughly \$45 billion in capital, in a \$100 billion economy, flowed out of the country last year. Bank economists can account for only about 40 percent of the outflow. The rest, presumably, was smuggled out.

If the capital flight continued, economists said, the balance-of-payments pressures could force in-

terest rates up, choking off a nascent cyclical economic recovery. Paradoxically, the exodus is coming at a time when most other domestic economic indicators are favorable. A two-year drought is over; foreign investment is beginning to trickle in with the lifting of international sanctions; inflation is lower than 10 percent for the first time in a decade; domestic fixed investment has stopped a 15-year slide; the gold price is up; and stocks are hitting record highs.

Moreover, while people's money is running away, people are not. There has been nothing like the frenzied white stampede that greeted the coming of black rule elsewhere in southern Africa.

To be sure, it was easier for those whites to leave. They could always come home, and hundreds of thousands did. But now, South Africa is the last white outpost on the continent. Its 5.5 million whites live among 35 million nonwhites, amid

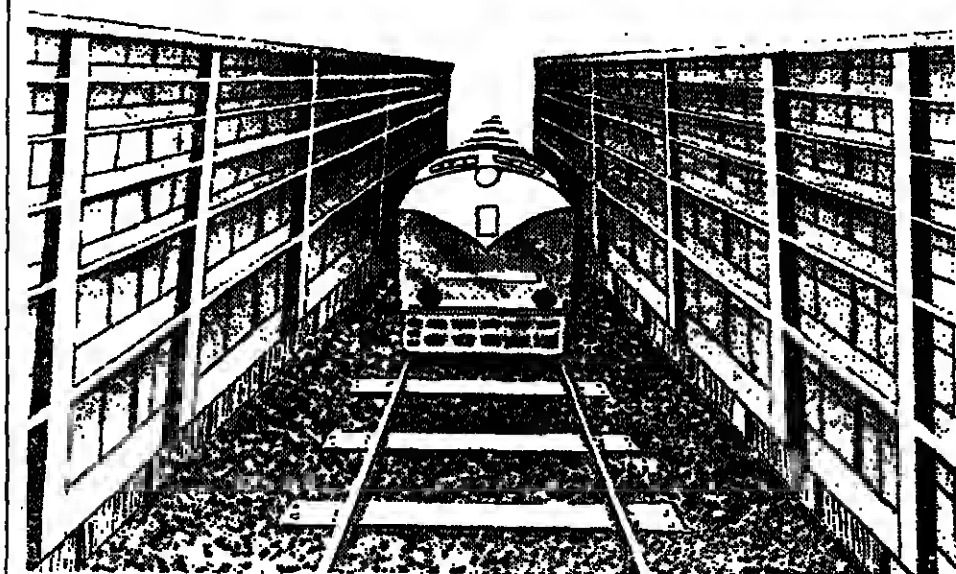
some of the world's richest mineral deposits, some of the continent's loveliest coastlines and game parks and nearly perfect weather, plus servants to ease life's drudgeries.

They know they would have trouble duplicating their lifestyle anywhere else and that immigration quotas have tightened in Europe and elsewhere.

So white South Africans export their money, not themselves. If things fall apart, they figure that they can find a way to go live with it. If not, they can always bring it back, and probably turn a profit, since there is little reason to suppose the rand will not continue its long-term slide against the rest of the world's currencies.

Meanwhile, in the white suburbs, there is anxiety and uncertainty. "I hear the new government is going to put a tax on second cars and swimming pools," a white businesswoman said. "You know something, I don't even use my pool."

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Japan Sets High-Tech Defense

The Associated Press

TOKYO — Even though Japan's defense spending next fiscal year will show the smallest increase in 34 years, analysts said Tuesday its military buildup will grow steadily.

The cabinet of Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa on Tuesday approved 4.68 trillion yen (\$45 billion) in defense outlays for fiscal 1994, up 0.9 percent from the current fiscal year.

It will be the smallest annual growth in Japan's defense spending since 1959-1960, when it rose by 0.6 percent, said a Defense Agency spokesman, Takahiro Goto.

Following the end of the Cold War, Japan's defense spending has grown slowly since 1990, but the nation has steadily improved its capabilities, analysts say.

Hanuo Fujii, a defense analyst, said that while the proposed defense budget increase seems small, the high-tech shopping list reflected a military buildup commensurate with a top economic power.

"The aim of Japan's defense buildup is to cope with regional conflicts on its own, like the United States," Mr. Fujii said.

In fiscal 1994, Japan will purchase two more AWACS military aircraft from the United States for about \$114 billion.

Other major shopping items from the United States will include 20 type-90 tanks and nine multiple-launch rocket systems.

Russians Move to Stop Dumping Nuclear Waste at Sea

The Associated Press

VLADIVOSTOK, Russia — Regional authorities have approved plans to build tanks for nuclear waste storage at a site east of Vladivostok, Russia's main Pacific port, instead of dumping the waste into the Sea of Japan. The first tanks should be ready in May, if the regional administration can find

the funding, Andrei Kolmogorov told The Associated Press.

Mr. Kolmogorov, the regional administration spokesman, said Monday that earlier approved by a United Nations official and by a reporter from The New York Times.

Jehan Raheem, the representative in Burma of the UN Development Program, attended. The U.S. Embassy in Rangoon was allowed to send a diplomat to take notes on the session.

Mr. Richardson met twice Monday with General Khin Nyunt, who is identified by diplomats as the new strongman, to urge him to open negotiations with Daw Aung San Suu Kyi.

The tanks, which will be only for temporary storage, will be located 125 miles east of Vladivostok. A Russian military ship dumped 237,000 gallons of low-level radioactive waste in the Sea of Japan last fall from Russian nuclear warships in the Pacific, outraging Japan and other Asian countries.

BURMA: Nobel Laureate Rejects Rangoon Government's Offer of Exile

Continued from Page 1

als who have imprisoned her, both for their deceit and for their brutality to democracy movement members.

"It must be very exhausting for them to go on lying," she said. "Elections were promised, elections were held," and yet the military held onto power despite its defeat at the polls, she said.

"The people feel cheated."

But she also spoke of her jailers with patience and tolerance.

"I personally have nothing but good will toward the army, even though there are some things that I don't like," she said. "I do have good will toward them, perhaps because I think of them subjectively as my father's army, perhaps for other reasons." Her father was U Aung San, Burma's independence leader and its principal national hero.

Daw Aung San Suu Kyi said she believed that the government's decision to allow her to speak publicly must be considered a hopeful sign. "It is significant," she acknowledged.

"What sort of good it will do, I don't know."

She said that the government was "unpredictable" and that officials had probably agreed to the meeting Monday only because "they were under a lot of international pressure."

Foreign diplomats say that the government is hoping to improve its ailing human rights image abroad as it seeks new international aid and foreign investment.

They say the government urged Daw Aung San Suu Kyi to meet with Representative William B. Richardson, Democrat of New Mexico and a member of the House Intelligence Committee.

Mr. Richardson, who has been active on human rights issues, requested the meeting in

August when he met here with Major General Khin Nyunt, the head of military intelligence.

Daw Aung San Suu Kyi agreed to the session on condition that Mr. Richardson be accompanied by a United Nations official and by a reporter from The New York Times.

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Mr. Richardson met twice Monday with General Khin Nyunt, who is identified by diplomats as the new strongman, to urge him to open negotiations with Daw Aung San Suu Kyi.

"I believe a process of possible talks has been started," Mr. Richardson said.

Dressed in the traditional Burmese blouse and longyi, or sarong, with her hair pulled back in a bun, Daw Aung San Suu Kyi seemed very thin but otherwise in good health and even better humor.

She was eloquent at times, her remarks accompanied by a piercing gaze and often by a determined smile. Her words are frequently laced with gentle laughter.

"You must come to learn Burmese pronunciation from me," she explained playfully after one of her visitors tangled a Burmese name.

While the Burmese say her command of the national language is exquisite, her English is excellent and she speaks in the full round sentences that are the legacy of her university studies at Oxford.

She said that in her years of incarceration in her decaying, termite-ridden home, she had never once left the compound.

What she learns of the outside world, she said, comes from occasional visits she is permitted from her husband — Michael Aris, a Tibet

scholar at Oxford — and their two sons. Her other source of information is her shortwave radio.

She said it was from a BBC broadcast that she learned she had won the Nobel prize in 1991.

"I felt tremendous humility and tremendous gratitude," she said of the award. "It was very grateful. The prize meant that the whole movement for democracy will receive a lot more recognition."

While she said repeatedly that she would refuse to leave Burma under any conditions, she suggested that all other topics might be open to negotiation. "There is nothing else that I've refused to talk about except the question of leaving the country," she said. "I've refused nothing else."

The military may now be reconsidering that demand in light of its need for foreign aid and investment.

Asked whether she would consider a proposal from the army to relinquish her political role in exchange for her right to stay in Burma, she replied, "They must talk to me, but it will depend on what they mean and the guarantees they offer."

While she was willing to discuss the details of her years in detention, she repeatedly tried to turn the conversation away from her own plight and to her concern over her imprisoned supporters and to the larger quest for democracy.

"I'm not interested in any sort of personality cult or personality politics," she said. "This is what you've got to avoid from the beginning. We want to see a democracy based on social principles, not on personality."

She said that simply releasing her would do no good unless there was a change in the attitude of those in power, who call themselves the State Law and Order Restoration Council.

Looking for a Cheap Ticket Into Space?

By Lawrence M. Fisher

New York Times Service

LIVERMORE, California — Four times in recent weeks the coyotes, vultures and squirrels that inhabit the desolate Altamont Hills here have had their tranquility ruptured by a 150-foot cannon blasting a jet-engined projectile into a nearby hillside.

For scientists in the rarefied realms of light gas guns and scramjets, the test shots at Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory's remote Site 300 have been breakthroughs. They say the tests show that a large gun could be used to send large objects into space at far lower costs than today's rocket and shuttle technology. Such an approach was first hypothesized by Jules Verne in his 1865 novel, "From the Earth to the Moon" and "A Trip Around It."

The tests are also a validation of the scramjet principle and mark the first time in history that an air-breathing jet engine has flown at velocities exceeding Mach 5.5, five and a half times the speed of sound.

A scramjet is a supersonic version of a ramjet, which combines fuel with compressed air, generated by high-speed flight, and burns the mixture at subsonic speeds.

In theory, scramjets can be much more efficient than rocket engines because they do not need to carry oxygen, which is two-thirds of the weight of a rocket. A light gas gun could be used to loft satellites or space station components to a very high altitude. A scramjet would add velocity and bring the object to the edge of space. Once beyond the earth's atmosphere a small rocket engine would come into play, taking it to a stable orbit.

"I want to bring the cost of access to space down," said Dr. John W. Hunter, project director for Livermore's Super High Altitude Research Project, or SHARP, two-stage light gas gun. "It's currently about the cost of gold."

Dr. Hunter projects that gun launches could reduce the cost of delivering payloads to low-earth orbit to \$300 per kilogram (2.2 pounds). Shuttle launches cost about \$20,000 per kilogram of payload.

The Livermore gun fires a small scramjet, developed by Rockwell International in Seal Beach, California, sending the 11-pound projectile to a velocity of about 9,000 miles an hour (about 14,500 kilometers an hour). The gun burns methane and air in the combustion section of its pump tube, which drives a one-ton piston that com-

presses hydrogen, which accelerates the scramjet down the 150-foot launch tube.

Leaving the gun in a stupendous eruption of flame, the jet flies just 75 feet, disintegrating in the hillsides. But that is enough for high-speed cameras and sensors to gather useful data. In the past, scramjet research has been hampered by the inability of wind tunnels to simulate the necessary conditions.

"Because we've been limited in wind tunnels, we've used computers to simulate the physics," said Dr. Kevin Bowcutt, scramjet project leader at Rockwell. "One of our goals here is to see how accurate those programs are."

The Livermore launches have attained speeds of Mach 8.2. Previously, the highest speed attained in scramjet tests was Mach 5.5, accomplished in 1992 by Russian researchers who flew a scramjet mounted atop a booster rocket. Flying the small, gun-launched scramjet in the high-density air at sea level simulates conditions faced by a full-scale vehicle at a high altitude, but at far lower expense and risk.

"What he's done is fairly incredible," said Robert D. Winckel, an aerospace engineer who has specialized in scramjets at the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's Langley Research Center in Hampton, Virginia, referring to Dr. Hunter. "In these days of people doing studies and writing pa-

pers, he's actually done it. Five years ago people laughed at him."

Although the Livermore gun is the largest of its kind in the world, it is not large enough to launch meaningful payloads, and its design cannot be scaled up to do so using current materials technology.

Dr. Hunter is seeking funding for a second-generation gun of his own, which he calls the Jules Verne Launcher. "So far I haven't been marketing this thing to the best of my abilities because I've been making sure it doesn't blow up," he said. "Next fiscal year, there's a good chance we'll get the money to do some of this work."

ROME — Silvio Berlusconi will probably fight for a parliamentary seat in Rome in next month's Italian elections, his conservative Forza Italia party said on Tuesday.

"It's highly likely Berlusconi will stand in Rome," a party official said. The businessman must decide by next Tuesday when an official deadline for candidates expires. The latest opinion polls give Forza Italia, launched at a U.S.-style convention 10 days ago, around 25 percent support, making it the most popular single party in Italy.

Media Tycoon Expected To Seek Seat in Rome

Reuters

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Walter Judd Dies at 95, Missionary Warned of Japanese Expansionism

New York Times Service

Walter Judd, 95, a physician and missionary who was a crusader against Chinese communism and Japanese expansionism in the years before World War II and who later became a U.S. representative, died of cancer Sunday in Mitchellville, Maryland.

He was elected to Congress in 1942 after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor and became one of the most influential members of the House on foreign policy.

After the war, he is credited with having played an important role in American efforts to build stability in Europe through economic relief and development programs. He was awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom in 1981 by Ronald Reagan.

Mr. Judd went to Nanjing, Chi-

na, in 1925 as a medical missionary for the Congregational Board of Foreign Missions. A year later he set out on a long river journey to a mission hospital in Fujian Province and stayed five years before severe malaria forced his return to the United States.

He went back to China in 1933 as a hospital superintendent. His mission became a haven for thousands of Chinese fleeing the advancing Japanese armies. He remained in the city for five months after it was captured by the Japanese before negotiating his release.

He returned to the United States and immediately began a two-year campaign warning of Japan's military expansionism.

A native of Rising City, Nebraska, he worked his way through the University of Nebraska and, after

serving a year in the army, graduated as a member of Phi Beta Kappa in 1920. He earned his medical degree three years later.

He was a delegate to the General Assembly of the United Nations in 1957 and to the World Health Organization Assembly in 1959 and 1958. He was an organizer of the Council of Europe and a delegate to the First Consultative Assembly in Strasbourg in 1951.

Mr. Judd retired from Congress in 1960 but continued touring the country giving speeches until five years ago.

Hungarian Leader in Spain
The Associated Press

MADRID — President Arpad Goncz of Hungary arrived Tuesday for a four-day visit aimed at improving trade relations with Spain.



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Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

Somalia for the Somalis

Somalia 1994: Can a crisis-torn nation that the United Nations failed to put back together put itself back together? The optimistic theory that launched the first American-led UN intervention after the Cold War is that the world body would conduct an enlightened and generous revival; this effort was undone when both the United Nations and, in its own way, the United States let themselves be drawn into rivalries of local factions and clans. The no less optimistic theory underlying withdrawal now is that the same Somalis, seeing finally that their future hinges on their own deeds, will turn around and start acting differently. The most evident and disheartening development in Somalia is the violence being carried on by the bandits and small groups that have moved into the power vacuum created by the departure of American and European peacekeepers, who will all be out by March 31. Mostly local and spontaneous, this violence threatens to return Somalia to the anarchy that sparked the American-led humanitarian intervention in 1992. Less visible but still a major part of the unfolding reality is the political consultation going on among the major Somali factions, including the one led by the intervenors' former nemesis, Mohamed Farrah Aidid. The race is on between the

explosive violence and the slow and indirect Somali bargaining style.

Not that the whole answer will be known on March 31. Peacekeepers from India, Pakistan and elsewhere will remain, although these contingents lack the equipment and capabilities of those departing. From trying to run Somalia, the United Nations has trimmed back to "assisting" local factions; it has halted attempts at coercive disarmament and is easing out those of its aides most identified with the earlier overreaching. In conjunction with this, the United States has changed its own policy, encouraging local political cooperation without taking sides and warning up to the formerly demonized General Aidid. African and Arab regional groupings are being asked to help.

"Somalia" has become a metaphor for the United Nations and the United States attempting more in peacekeeping and "nation-building" than either was willing or able to achieve. The disappointment that Washington suffered there helped stir a sharp American reaction against participation in these roles everywhere. A halt to the renewed disintegration that now looms over Somalia would have positive effects in other lands. Much is riding on what the Somalis do.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

A Stain on Iran and Islam

Five years ago this week, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini of Iran issued a decree calling upon the Islamic faithful to murder Salman Rushdie and all associated in publishing his novel "The Satanic Verses." A few months later the old ayatollah died, but the deadly fatwa stands. Murderous gods have struck fatally at Rushdie's Japanese translator, and tried to kill his Italian translator and Norwegian publisher. Yet Iran's leaders behave as if they are the injured parties when other countries dare make a fuss about this barbarism. After visiting Bonn two weeks ago, an Iranian member of parliament said "no reason why German politicians should antagonize Islam" by defending Mr. Rushdie's right to live. "We must be able to protect our interests in the world in the best possible way," said Mohammad Larjani. He means that Iran should be free to offer \$3 million for the death of a British subject and to assault exiled foes in a dozen countries — without jeopardizing its ability to buy nuclear reactors from infidels.

Fortunately, Germany has held firm in forbidding its companies to complete what would be Iran's first nuclear power station. Iran cannot expect normal trade relations, much less sensitive technology, so long as it mocks rudimentary rules of decency among nations. The Rushdie affair is not about religion but about politics. The fatwa was issued to reassert Ayatollah Khomeini's leadership over the Iranian revolution, and is kept in force by politicians fearful of being seen as soft on the West.

The essential issue has been correctly stated by President Bill Clinton: No civilized society kills people for writing books. Mr. Larjani is perfectly free to fulminate against "The Satanic Verses" and to condemn its author's views. But Iran's right to assassinate Mr. Rushdie cannot invade his right to breathe and speak freely. Sooner or later, some leader in Iran will say in public what its diplomats whisper in private: that the old ayatollah's fatwa was a willful blunder that has injured the good name of Iran, and Islam.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Olympic Compromise

That's some compromise the U.S. Olympic Committee worked out with Tonya Harding and her lawyers. Miss Harding gets exactly what she wanted — to skate in the Winter Games — and the Olympic Committee gets out of a \$20 million lawsuit intended to bully it into doing just what it did. The only thing compromised was whatever might be left of the Olympic ideal that supposedly inspires these Games. Miss Harding's former husband says she was on a plot that he and others cooked up to injure rival figure skater Nancy Kerrigan. Miss Harding denies it, but does admit to having known about the plan after it was carried out and not going to the authorities until things started to unravel. The U.S. Olympic Committee was moving toward a disciplinary proceeding to determine whether Miss Harding could stay on the team when it was hit with her premeditated lawsuit and quickly agreed to let her skate in Norway.

There was no need to have punished Miss Harding for something that has not been proved in court. What she has confessed to doing was sufficient to merit punishment. As the columnist Michael Wilton succinctly put it on the sports page of The Washington Post, "Harding's a liar, kick her off the U.S. Olympic team." Young people are kicked off teams every day — for missing a bed check, drinking, fighting, failing to make practices or flunking calculus. Coaches are fired. Entire university athletic programs are put on probation on the strength of nothing more than a hearing and a ruling by an athletic body.

Of course, nobody likes a snitch. But let us consider the nature of the crime Miss Harding has acknowledged helping cover up. Sports Illustrated magazine, which carries an extensive account of what has been alleged about the planning and execution of the attack, has also done us the service of having an artist try to imagine the scene. His drawing shows the attacker gripping his club two-handed, like a baseball bat (he was seeking to cripple, remember) and crouched over slightly, as if about to tee off on a hanging curve, rather than the knee-deep of the terrified young woman shrinking back against that corridor wall. It's quite enough to make you forget about the Tonya jokes for a while.

Nancy Kerrigan will now be thrown together with Miss Harding (not to mention a great mob of new people) in the Olympic Village. The two skaters will even be on the ice for practice at the same time unless the schedule is changed — which is considering the performance so far by all the many governors involved, it probably won't be. Following the attack, the U.S. Figure Skating Association chose to defer action on Miss Harding's disclosure of what she had known, passing the buck to the Olympic Committee. The committee cited pending proceedings by the skating association as one reason for not acting. "I can't believe she's actually coming," said a U.S. Olympic official after the Harding deal was done. "I can't believe everyone ended up doing nothing." Neither can we.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Comment

U.S. and Japan at Crossroads

The latest trade tensions between Tokyo and Washington show that President Clinton has failed to seize an opportunity to inject more maturity into one of the world's most vital bilateral relationships. Instead, after his fruitless meeting with Prime Minister Hosokawa, the United States is threatening to impose sanctions if its demands on market access are not met. Japan has warned that it might retaliate. Yet the risk of a trade war should not be overstated. The two nations have found ways back from the brink before. And despite Washington's misbanding of its Tokyo ties, unintended benefits may yet flow from this latest crisis.

Mr. Clinton is not the only one winning domestic support for the standoff. After suffering reversals on electoral reform and taxes, Mr. Hosokawa may recover some lost politi-

cal ground because he stood up to the Americans. And inappropriate and resented as they may be, U.S. threats may help Japan's reformists tackle the bureaucratic and industry interests tanking in the way of the kind of deregulation that could lead to more open markets. These reforms will have to be Japanese initiatives, showing the same confidence that Mr. Hosokawa did in saying "no" to import quotas. [This] could be another step toward a more mature and balanced relationship between the world's two economic superpowers.

—The Australian (Sydney).

U.S.-Japan relations are at a crossroads. Japan can no longer be regarded as some kind of junior partner in the bilateral relationship. With the Cold War over, common security interests no longer smother different economic and diplomatic interests.

—Sydney Morning Herald.

The World Does Not Need a U.S.-Japanese Divorce

By Philip Bowring

HONG KONG — Asian reaction to the breakdown of U.S.-Japanese trade talks has been muted. Editorials have expressed sorrow, not anger. Stock markets have taken a knock, but a modest one by recent volatile standards. Yet deeper down there is that tension that comes with not knowing what to expect next.

Nothing dramatic is likely to happen soon. But at the very least, nations have to consider the consequences of U.S.-Japanese frictions for themselves, and contemplate difficult choices should those deteriorate.

Last year's debates over the respective merits of Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation and the East Asian Economic Caucus may appear less theoretical than they did then.

There is something visceral in Washington's attitude to Japan that cannot be explained either by trade specifics or by the economic outlook. Thanks to Presidents Ronald Reagan and George Bush, Asia may have misread the depth of antipathy toward Japan which exists in some influential quarters in the United States. Bill Clinton has taken the lid off this box of emotions by laying down targets that are not only impossible but contrary to traditional U.S. aversion to managed trade.

Mr. Clinton, the opportunist politician, may find it hard to put the lid back when he wants to. Logic is certainly missing from the present situation.

There is no doubt that the Japanese overall current account surplus of \$130 billion is unsustainable, as is a \$50 billion trade surplus with the United States. There is no doubt either that Japan's economy needs further stimulus if it is to enjoy a domestic demand-led recovery. Nor doubt that some of its markets have yet to be opened up. But this is a curious time for the United States to choose to threaten trade war.

The U.S. economy is recovering, jobs are being created, U.S. firms are widely acknowledged to have enhanced their international competitiveness — through cost cutting, investment and technological excellence and not simply because of a weak dollar.

The Japanese surplus has probably peaked (despite low oil prices). Inflated last year by the rise of the yen, this year it should contract as export volumes are pressured by lack of competitiveness. Further yen strength will simply delay recovery in domestic demand. Nor will foreign threats do much to help Morihito Hosokawa's reform and stimulus efforts.

Strong U.S. action a year ago would have been more radical, considering that almost looks as if the United States is kicking Japan when it is down — revenge for insults that flowed the other way two years ago.

It is this sense that the United States is

being driven by its gut and not its head that is worrying others. Many in Asia are sympathetic toward U.S. complaints about Japan, feel that Japan deserves to be taught a trade lesson, yet worry deeply about the consequences of emotional and unilateral actions.

After all, the Bill Clinton now threatening Japan with sanctions is the same Clinton who was supposed to be so strongly behind multilateralism on trade as evidenced by efforts to conclude the Uruguay Round. This is the same Clinton who three months ago was boasting the APEC summit in Seattle, proclaiming the need for greater multilateral trade cooperation across the Pacific.

The Clinton who professes to believe in free trade and macroeconomic objectives is the same one who wants to impose numerical targets on specific sectors when it is the totality of trade that matters.

In the short term, other Asian countries may well benefit from Japan's discomfiture. Korean and Taiwan companies are already exploiting the damage that the high yen is causing Japanese competitiveness. Southeast Asian subsidiaries of Japanese firms will do more exporting to the United States due to lower costs, while corporate Japan seeks all conceivable ways of reducing its surplus.

But the longer-term impact on Asia will be highly disadvantageous. Japan may seem the villain for now, but the United States has other trading partners in Asia whose trade is as lopsided and which have much more obvious barriers to imports than does Japan. China is the most obvious. Korea is still an almost closed market for items such as cars. Add in the human rights issues, and the potential for new trade barriers against East Asia is formidable.

In so far as the East Asian economies are linked, with Japan as supplier of capital and intermediate goods and the United States being the buyer of last resort for end products, any action against Japan will have eventual knock-on effect. This would not as great now as 10 years ago, when a higher proportion of Asian exports went to U.S. markets, and before non-Japanese Asian brand names established themselves in the West. But it is still a very real concern.

Friction with Japan will add to the relative merits of Latin America over Asia as a location for investment and product sourcing. Thanks to the North American Free Trade Agreement and bilateral pacts, Latin America will enjoy significant non-tariff advantages over Asian producers — and political weight in the United States.

Much though it may in theory want to, the United States cannot isolate its trade relation-

ship with Japan from those elsewhere in Asia. Likewise, if Asian countries see the trans-Pacific relationship deteriorating they will look more seriously at the proposal of Malaysia's Prime Minister Mahatir bin Mohamad for an East Asian Economic Caucus.

At present, they are far too dependent on the U.S. market to annoy a prickly Washington. At the same time, however, they rely heavily on Japan for capital. Logic dictates therefore that if there is friction across the Pacific they will want to strengthen their trade ties with Japan, which will anyway develop naturally from an over-strong yen.

Nor, despite the rhetoric, can trade be isolated from security. Given the importance of the U.S. presence to regional stability, that is another reason for Asian anxiety. Without the timely assistance provided by the prospect of a North Korean bomb and Vladimir Zhirinovskiy's musings, U.S. force reductions might be more imminent than is now the case. But the flag follows trade — not vice versa. Weakening of the trade relationship will erode the security one. That will happen over time anyway, but it needs to be controlled and gradual if it is not to be disruptive. There is a gut instinct abroad that Mr. Clinton and Mr. Hosokawa, both politically weak, could lose control of events. That, not trade matters, is the worry.

International Herald Tribune.

Washington Looks Short of Expertise on Japan

By Gregory Clark

TOKYO — To anyone who knows Japan, or world trade, the demand that Tokyo set numerical targets for imports from the United States is laughable.

Import targets fly in the face of recent GATT, APEC and NAFTA rhetoric. And what happens if other countries in trade deficit with Japan also demand fixed shares of Japan's market for imported goods?

To apply the targets, bureaucrats would have to strengthen control over the economy. Yet weakening bureaucratic control in Japan is supposed to be a major Clinton administration goal.

The administration would no doubt argue that Japan is already so incoherently bureaucratic-controlled and anti-free-trade that a hard-line approach is the only approach. This is fantasy talk, the

result of reading too many half-baked anti-Japanese tracts.

In some areas the Japanese market is indeed closed. Bureaucratic control is one reason, but a much larger problem is incoherent private deals. In other areas Japan is more open than most countries. Overall, it is probably not much worse in this respect than France.

U.S. exporters fail in Japan mainly because they do not try hard enough. In advance of the Hosokawa-Clinton talks, the U.S. timber export industry ran an advertisement here appealing for a fair deal. The ad was well written and closely argued. The only problem was that it never got to be read by the Japanese. For convenience and to save money it was

run in a small-circulation, English-language newspaper.

To succeed in Japan you need more than convenient gimmicks. You need to do your homework, show commitment for the long haul. You need to spend money. Above all, you need to realize that most people here operate in Japanese, not English.

The United States is right to want to act on the trade deficit. Encouragement for you appreciation is one possible move, but at this stage it would probably send the wrong message to Japan. The Japanese press is full of accounts of bumbling by Washington's trade negotiators here in recent weeks. The current confrontation can only work to the benefit of the hawkish, of both sides.

too caught up in its own free trade rhetoric to realize that cutting exports from Japan is much easier and faster than trying suddenly to expand exports into Japan.

It is also wasting time and energy telling Tokyo to cut taxes to reflate the economy. Tax cuts may help in consumption-happy societies like America's, but in Japan other and more drastic measures are needed.

The United States would do a lot better if it stopped trying to impose its own values and remedies and concentrated on getting more expertise about Japan. The Japanese press is full of accounts of bumbling by Washington's trade negotiators here in recent weeks. The current confrontation can only work to the benefit of the hawkish, of both sides.

International Herald Tribune.

Russian Reform Has Been Weakened From Within and Without

By Boris G. Fyodorov

The writer resigned last month as Russian finance minister.

MOSCOW — The last three years of Russian reforms were very hectic and filled with dramatic events: a couple of coups d'état, three prime ministers, five economic ministers, and so forth. Nonetheless, progress has been enormous. There are hundreds of thousands of new businesses, 86,000 privatized companies, a new legal system, a new monetary and stock exchange, a single market-based exchange rate, liberalized prices, more or less consistent monetary and fiscal policies.

Compare life in Russia today with the hyperinflation and empty shops in Ukraine, and you will comprehend the enormous progress that reformers achieved.

What really frustrates is misinterpretation of the situation. The opposition was very effective in promoting the idea that Russia was getting too much "shock therapy" and that reforms should be more gradual. Some people in the West, out of ignorance, took the same position.

Last year the average monthly rate of inflation in Russia was 20 percent. Registered unemployment was less than 1 percent. Real growth in personal income was 10 percent. Food

consumption and retail sales increased. Who in his right mind can call this shock therapy?

To the contrary, we are going too slowly, too gradually. The main problem is political. If the president forms coalition governments that go in several different directions at the same time, if nobody takes responsibility for painful but vital measures, the situation can only deteriorate, resulting in social unrest and possibly in political upheaval.

Still, a fledgling market economy exists and responds to regulation by market policy tools. Most of the basic changes have already occurred, but we need more law and order, financial discipline, consistency in policy and fine-tuning of government measures, as well as better trained, dedicated government officials.

The days of radical steps are over. Tightening of policies, macroeconomic stability, healthy currency, boosting of savings and investment, productivity, competition — these are the proper targets for 1994.

America's Missionary Policy Was Doomed to Flop

By Stephen F. Cohen

PRINCETON, New Jersey — The worst and most predictable American foreign policy failure of the late 20th century has been unfolding in post-Communist Russia ever since the Soviet breakup in 1991. All the outcomes America wants in a country that remains so essential to its security — democracy, a prospering economy, a political establishment friendly to the West, major reductions and safeguarding of nuclear weapons and other devices of mass destruction — have been undermined by the U.S. government's own policy.

American politicians and pundits are belatedly awaking to that failure, but not to its full magnitude or the real reason behind it. Pointing the who-lost-Russia finger at each other, zealous promoters of a profoundly unwise policy, initiated by the Bush administration and expanded by the Clinton team, insist that it failed because the West did not give sufficient or timely financial aid to Russian reformers. Their self-serving excuses ignore the lessons that must urgently be learned if the American debacle in Russia is not to become a full-scale disaster.

At fault is the basic premise that has guided American policy since 1991: that the United States can and should intervene deeply in Russia's internal affairs in order to transform that nation into an American-style system at home and a compliant junior partner abroad. A preposterously missionary idea, it is in almost total conflict with Russia's historical traditions, present-day realities and possibilities, and thus dangerously counterproductive.

Consider how badly this policy has failed. Prospects for peaceful development toward stable markets and democracy in Russia are worse today than they were two years ago, and much worse than they were when President Bill Clinton took office a year ago. The economy is in free-fall, ravaged by an extraordinary multiple collapse of production, capital investment, consumption, legal transactions and the ruble.

Moreover, Russia has had no real political system at all since Mr. Yeltsin destroyed the constitutional order by force last fall. It has had only his current efforts to create a personal regime of power. As a result, anti-democratic, military and other security forces now play a much larger role in domestic and foreign policies than they did a year ago.

Nor has Russia's foreign policy conformed with U.S. prescriptions. Its opposition to moving NATO eastward and to Western action against Serbia are just the latest evidence that Russian policy can be made and sustained only in Moscow, not in Washington. Meanwhile, almost nothing concrete has been done to reduce the various nuclear threats on former Soviet territory, which are greater today than they were under the Soviet regime.

As for the U.S. wager on Boris Yeltsin as the popular instrument of the American crusade, 85 percent of Russian participants in the December elections voted against his policies and party. Still worse, a significant part of the anti-Yeltsin vote was an anti-American backlash against the intrusive U.S. role there.

More recently, the administration's apparent remoteness from Russian realities allowed President Clinton to be embarrassed by a Potemkin-village summit meeting with Mr. Yeltsin in Moscow. Promises made by Mr. Yeltsin about the composition and direction of his government were immediately violated.

The "breakthrough" on persuading Ukraine to give up its nuclear weapons looks even more dubious as Ukrainian-Russian relations worsen. And in Belarus, which Mr. Clinton visited after Moscow, the pro-Western president was removed just after his departure.

Finally, at home the Clinton administration has created so many illusions and false expectations about Russia's possibilities that current developments are generating an anti-Russian backlash — certainly against more aid for reform. A new U.S.-Russian cold war may not yet be on the horizon, but a chilly peace is now more likely than the vaunted "era of partnership and friendship."

It is sad that the United States must support Mr. Yeltsin because he is Russia's elected president. But President Clinton and his aides have gone far beyond that norm of international relations, becoming his cheerleader, accomplice and spin doctor, and thus implicating America in some of his most ill-advised and even wicked deeds.

Understand that complexity, we must see Mr. Yeltsin's role through the eyes of a great many Russian citizens. For them, he has been an extremist leader imposing from above — an old Russian tradition — exceedingly radical policies for which they never voted.

His most extreme measures came as three still traumatic shocks to society. In 1991 he suddenly abolished the Soviet Union, the only country that most Russians had ever known. In 1992 his economic "shock therapy" took away the life savings and living standards of most Russian families. And in 1993 his tanks overthrew the elected parliament and constitutional system previously presented to citizens as the legitimate post-Communist order.

Not surprisingly, Mr. Yeltsin's shock leadership utterly polarized Russian society, devastating all varieties of moderation and centrism in political life.

Deeply wounded, polarized and angry, Russia desperately needs moderate, consensual, gradual reforms. Any more shocks will almost certainly send some rough beast slouching toward the Kremlin. A broad coalition of Russian moderates — "centrists" who see themselves trapped between Mr. Yeltsin and Vladimir Zhirinovskiy — is struggling to emerge as a political force capable of reshaping the reform process, with or without Mr. Yeltsin. Some such moderate bloc is Russia's best hope, and possibly last chance, for democratic and market reform. It is thus America's only hope for a Russia engaged in progressive change at home rather than in a pursuit of the lost power abroad.

If the Clinton administration heeds the lessons of its missionary failures in

had waited for this moment for two long years. It is clear that an economic coup d'état took place in Moscow in January. "Red" managers are in control and talk excitedly about more, and more controls. Fixed exchange rates are advocated.

The role of the president is not clear. It is possible that he allowed the new government to have a go, taking into account the political circumstances. Probably it was unavoidable, because otherwise the myth about a "different way" would be perpetuated. At least the president so far has not supported specific ideas voiced by the government. He has a free hand to step in once the collapse starts. With his powers and authority he is the only real guarantor of reforms, the only hope Russia has before the next presidential election.

It is obvious that some of the cleverer ones are frightened. They immediately resorted to Soviet-era rhetoric, which boils down to a clean-cut division between words and deeds. One talks at the same time about at least three sets of totally incompatible inflation targets, one blathers in Davos, Switzerland, about fighting inflation and at the same time freely

promises trillions to everybody. Everything is on public record. Remember that for 75 years, many words in Russia sounded the same as in the West but meant different things.

Nonetheless the uninformed Western audience, hearing familiar noises about production, investments and jobs, cannot appreciate. Would they be so approving if in their own country the whole budget deficit of 10 percent of GDP was financed by central bank credit, if productivity and efficiency were so flagrant low?

How is the West to react to all these recent developments? There are, I believe, two possible scenarios.

First, it could be frightened by the conservative backlash and the specter of Vladimir Zhirinovskiy and start pumping in money like never before. This would be similar to the late Gorbachev period, when money was lavishly flowing in with absolutely no impact on events, except to protect the agency of the doomed regime. The only real consequence is the increased debt burden, a problem for years to come. If the International Monetary Fund bends the rules, if some people continue "rethinking policy," Russia is in for major trouble that will inevitably affect the whole world.

There is no way one can compensate for domestic economic incompetence with external financing to such a degree that the Russian economy can avoid destruction under the pressure of hyperinflation. Communism-type industrial policy, lack of even primitive financial discipline and flagrant disregard of the law by the executive branch. More help with less reform would be a huge mistake.

The alternative scenario is for the West to be consistent and proceed in a normal way, promoting private initiatives, training people, smoothing the way for direct foreign investment. Direct financial support to the government should be conditioned on sound macroeconomic policies.

Assistance targeted at the private sector, at institutional changes, at training, at fostering the middle class should have as little link to the government as possible. The more people understand markets, work in the market institutions, the sooner economic policies will be corrected and Russia will move to a more efficient economy and higher standards of living.

International Herald Tribune.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1894: Hang the Duke?

LONDON — Before the House of Commons last night relapsed into a consideration of the Parish Councils Bill and the dullness consequent thereon, it treated itself to a little liveliness. Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen wanted the Home Secretary to tell him whether Williams, the professional organizer of unemployed, had said that the Duke of Westminster should be hanged on a lamp-post with grass in his mouth, and if so whether he should be at large. The Home Secretary endeavored to allay everyone's fears by saying that it was no particular duke that Williams wanted to subject to this undignified treatment, but only dukes and other respectable people in general.

1919: Lebanon's Claims

PARIS — Backed By Ammon, head of the Lebanon delegation, who was heard at yesterday's [Feb. 15] meeting of the Council of Ten, sustained the following claims: Independence of the Lebanon, reconstitution of the country's historic and natural frontiers, and the friendly collaboration of France. He showed that the last link with Turkey is now destroyed, and that there is no reason why the Lebanon should not recover her former complete independence.

1944: Casino Bombed

ALGERS — [From our New York edition:] Bombing of the Abbey of Monte Cassino in Italy began at 9:30 today [Feb. 15], some twenty-four hours after allied planes had dropped leaflets warning civilian refugees to leave the monastery. WASHINGTON — America's regret at the necessity for bombing the Abbey of Monte Cassino on the road to Rome was voiced by President Roosevelt today [Feb. 15] at a press conference at which he said grimly that it had to be done because the Germans had been using the monastery as a point from which to shell Americans.

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STAGE/ENTERTAINMENT

'Père Goriot': Why Bother? Just Stay Home and Read It

By Sheridan Morley
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — At the Orange Tree in Richmond, Geoffrey Beavers' adaptation and production of "Père Goriot" suffers somewhat from the "why bother" syndrome. This is a perfectly thorough, respectable and efficient staging of the Balzac classic, but it offers little more than you could get from a reading of the original book or even a hearing of it on radio or cassette. Indeed, it is exactly the kind of production that used to fill BBC Radio 4 on drowsy Sunday afternoons before the Broadcasting House revolution, and that is really where it should have remained.

For we expect a little more than fidelity of novel staging since the Royal Shakespeare Company's "Nicholas Nickleby" — some indication that the company wishes to do more than just act out highlights from the text and provide a useful synopsis of the boring bits. "Goriot" was one of my set texts in school, and I wish that this production had been available just before I sat the final exams as a kind of aide-memoire and final summary. In that respect, its usefulness to schoolchildren is undeniable.

But for adult audiences, some indication of why Beavers chose this above other Balzac texts, some indication of what he thinks makes this vast human tapestry of social engineering a

work of interest or amusement, would have been helpful.

We need, in short, a point of view if several hundred pages are to be condensed into a couple of stage hours, and all we really get is a gallop through the text with reminders of its best lines ("If you steal a franc you're a thief, a million and you're a financier"). David Neal is admirably craggy as the old merchant obsessed by his no-good daughters, but the Orange Tree budget cannot run to any contrast between the social extremes of society in this rather wretched digest.

Ken Hill's musicals have always been a little uncertain of the borderline separating parody from pantomime, but with "Curse of the Werewolf" (at the Stratford East) he comes up with a real winner. We are in 1922, in the corner of Prussia that will be forever Walpurgisdorf Castle, and if you can imagine "The Rocky Horror Show" rewritten by P.G. Wodehouse and Jo-

hanna Kern you will have some, though only some, idea of what is going on here.

For Hill has brilliantly united two apparently random, staged screen traditions: a daft '20s musical in which bright young things on their way to the anyone-for-tennis courts suddenly find themselves halfway up a mountain with a host who unsociably develops fangs, while in the background peasants are assembling in the forest in flight off furry creatures who eat people.

"Dances With Wolves" would have been Hill's only other possible title, and even that would not have made much sense to Kevin Costner: for this is a gloriously camp local concoction, full of songs that sound as if Sandy Wilson rejected them 40 years ago, and performances that seem

THE LONDON STAGE

to have been preserved in aspic since Joan Littlewood's departure from East London. Indeed, the vaudeville routines with which Steven Pacey conceals himself into the hairy monster, or Toni Palmer does actually get to dance with the wolves, have at least a century of British musical tradition behind them.

Lyrics like "It may provoke a Nother Bram Stoker" may not herald a new Sondheim, but if you want to see where Bela Lugosi meets Vivian Ellis in a gentle mockery of their several genres, this is it. Nor is Hill averse to a little topicality: "I need evidence," says the local sergeant, faced with a man-wolf. "Why," asks the sinister scientist, "You're a policeman, aren't you?"

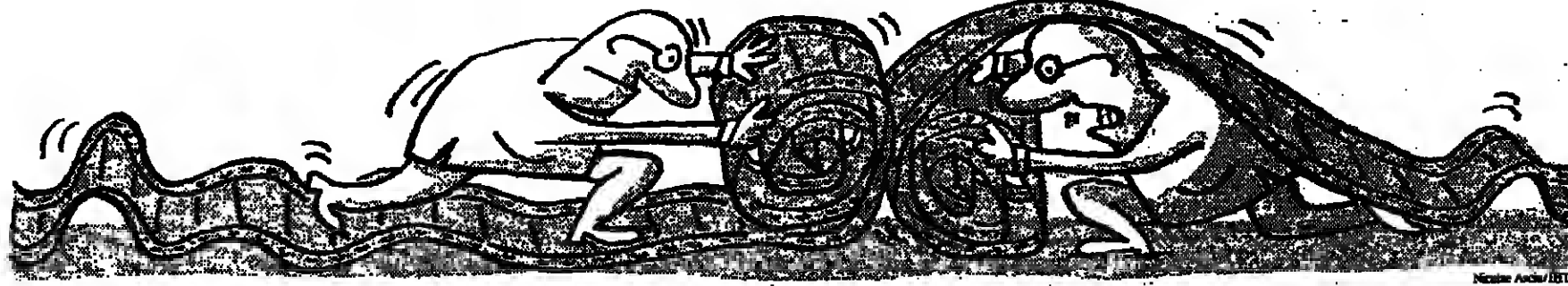
Scarborough is where Alan Ayckbourn has his theater and where Charles Laughton's old Grand Hotel recently provided a convenient metaphor for local discontent by slipping very slowly over a cliff and into the sea. But it has taken another playwright, Simon Bent, to see in this sort of a drama. His "Bad Company" (a product of the National Theatre workshop at the Bush) is a rambling, rootless, unfinished piece about a bunch of seaside drifters, disenfranchised, disillusioned, out of season and out of sorts. His fragile sequence of conversational duets and quartets has none of the style nor expertise of "Beautiful Thing" (another recent Bush study of twentysomething losers), but it suggests that a better play ought to be on the way.

Bent's essential problem would seem to be one of structure. He gets his characters onto the beach, or at any rate a café overlooking it, establishes their differences (one wishes to marry, another to escape, a third to forget the unpleasant memories of a trip to London where he was all but forced into homosexual prostitution) but then seems to lose interest in any kind of resolution, so that scenes peter out into random chatter about bingo and unemployment and all the other fixtures of a seaside town out of season.

Jane Barwell's setting of seascapes is, I think, meant to imply ironically and symbolically the vast gap between their limitless sunny horizons and the dark narrowness of the lives lived beneath them, but like the play itself the set is unfinished and unresolved. Just because a play is about people whose lives lead rapidly to nowhere very much doesn't mean that it is free to do precisely the same thing. Paul Miller directs a variable cast.



David Neal as Père Goriot.



The War of Fantasy Movie Festivals in France

By John Rockwell
New York Times Service

GERARDMER, France — Once upon a time, 21 years ago to be exact, there was a slightly sterile but picture-perfect and perfectly organized new French ski resort called Avoriaz. Its builders, who had erected this self-contained village on pristine alpine meadows, decided they needed to attract attention to their venture. And so the midwinter Avoriaz Festival, devoted to "fantastic" films — science fiction, fantasy, horror and all-purpose weirdness — was born.

It proved a great success, the high point of many junking French journalists' winters. But clouds darkened after last year's 20th anniversary festival. Gérard Brémont, president of the Pierre et Vacances organization that runs this and many other French resorts, decided to divert himself of things fantastic and booted out the festival's longtime organizers. They, in turn, after some grumbling, repaired to a pleasant but less picturesque Alsatian town called Gérardmer.

And so, in nearly simultaneous competition, France had two high-profile winter film festivals. There was the newly incarnated Avoriaz Festival of French Films, devoted to showcasing recently completed films and supported by the full and mighty muscle of the French film establishment, from Jan. 15 to 19. And there was Fantastica, an expanded version of the old Avoriaz format in Gérardmer, devoted to the fantastic in films, films on video cassette, video clips and games, virtual reality, comics, the plastic arts, street theater and anything else the organizers could think of, from Feb. 1 to 6.

It was David, in the form of the feisty weird outsiders, against Goliath, the sometimes overbearing French film bureaucracy. Or, if you

prefer, it was David, the beleaguered Franco-European film industry, against Goliath, the Hollywood monopoly. Everything considered, Gérardmer won.

At Avoriaz, the main problems were an iffy selection of films and Daniel Toscan du Plantier's foot planted firmly in Daniel Toscan du Plantier's mouth. Toscan du Plantier is the Jack Valenti of France, among other things. His role as chief spokesman for French films worldwide comes from being the head of Unifrance, charged with encouraging the international distribution of French films. But he is also a film producer of note, now on his own after years at Gaumont Films, and a weekly film critic for the national newspaper Le Figaro's Saturday magazine.

In the wake of the "cultural exception" won by France during the recent international trade talks, Toscan du Plantier was positively crowing with triumph. Most of the time, he crows wittily and well, although his floating emporium of Brémont and others, chucking appreciatively at his every bon mot, seemed a little self-congratulatory. He was especially caustic about Valenti, whose blunders he felt had encouraged the Europeans to side with the French in the trade talks. He kept referring to Valenti, in the course of an interview, as "your national genius." But then Toscan du Plantier blundered himself. In a conversation with several French journalists that he first denied and then said had been off the record, he joked that with the Los Angeles earthquake "God had chosen the side of the cultural exception. I would have preferred that be spared lives, but God is cruel."

Valenti thunderously denounced Toscan du Plantier's insensitivity. Toscan du Plantier and Valenti have since officially made up, but the flap overshadowed the festival's intended purpose in the European press.

That purpose was to present what Toscan du

Plantier, borrowing a term from the fashion industry, called "the spring collection" of French films. The trouble with this policy is that, unlike the annual showcases of French films in Saratoga, Florida, and, as of last year, Yokohama, Japan, the Avoriaz Festival can't be selective. Instead, it must present pretty much whatever is available. The result was a highly variable assortment of films, this year rather overweighed with the manic domestic farces the French seem to like but can't be readily exported.

The most talked-about entry was Marlene Dugowson's "Mina Tannenbaum," about two French girls who grow to womanhood, become estranged and then almost reconcile before the tortured-artist title figure commits suicide. It was awkwardly written but well acted by Romane Bohringer as Mina and Elsa Zylberstein as her pal.

Toscan du Plantier and the rest of the French film establishment often talk as if the failure of French films to find widespread international markets is some sort of Francophobia plot. The real problem may lie elsewhere. At a forum for the European film distributors at Avoriaz — most of whom spoke in English, to the open outrage of the Francophones — several complained that for all their government subsidies and self-promotion, the French couldn't touch Hollywood when it came to efficient marketing.

Wolfram Tichy, a German distributor, was blunter. "The weakness of distribution is not a question of money," he said, "but of production." In other words, make better films and foreigners will flock to distribute them.

THE team that used to present fantastic films at Avoriaz is the same that organizes the other thorn in the side of the French film establishment, the Festival of American Films in Deauville. Lionel Chouchan, the director of the new

Fantastica, was still resentful of being booted out of Avoriaz. He attributed Brémont's decision partly to a desire to upgrade his resort clientele, which Brémont readily conceded, and partly to Brémont's ambitions as a film producer, which are presumably furthered by co-opting up to the French cinematic power that be.

Both Brémont and Toscan du Plantier argued that the fantastic genre was in a steep decline, its films increasingly gruesome and its creative energies siphoned off by video and computer games. That, Chouchan hotly denied, pointing to the proliferation of fantasy films in Hollywood, Hong Kong and beyond. But he has also moved to segregate horror films into their own category and to include new mediums. That includes animated and computer-interactive comics, which the established French comics festival in Angoulême has so far resisted.

The feature films, to judge from a brief sampling, made a nicely diverse lot, lively and entertaining. And they were hardly dominated by Hollywood: Ronny Yu's "Jung-fu, Between Love and Glory" from Hong Kong took the grand prize, and other awards were handed out to films from Spain, Austria, Britain and France as well as the United States.

Certainly the festival's closing film, a sometimes grotesque but touching stop-animation feature by Dave Borthwick from Bristol, England, called "The Secret Adventures of Tom Thumb," had more spark and flair than anything seen at Avoriaz, despite its frank indecency to early David Lynch.

When this year's first annual Fantastica was over, Chouchan had a little crowing to do. "It was a challenge, to present a festival like this on short notice, after 20 years in a well-known place like Avoriaz, in a city in the east of France that is not well known," he said. "And we succeeded."

Byzantine Antiquity and Decadent Modernity

By David Stevens
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The new production of Richard Strauss' "Salome" at the Opéra Bastille is the most complete and satisfying effort in the theater's short, troubled history — musically solid and strongly cost, imaginatively staged, and with a decorative open encompassing the epoch of its story and the time of its creation.

Nicky Rien's set and Elizabeth Neumüller's costumes create a place that simultaneously mediates between a kind of Byzantine antiquity

and turn-of-the-century decadent modernity. The single set is at once an overdecorated palace, a prison dungeon, and in between a kind of warehouse or rooftop courtyard. A royal palace cum workshop that might have been designed by Otto Wagner.

Herod wears a business suit and spectacles and smokes cigarettes, but over the suit he has a rich ceremonial costume. Herodias could be a Byzantine icon or perhaps an exotic Viennese matron from a Klimt painting. The Holy Land in biblical times is seen through glasses supplied by the firm of Strauss and Oscar Wilde. André Engel's staging is anything but static. Salome is a hysterical teenager, at times climbing the gate of Jokanaan's prison, but capable of deceptive calm. The infamous dance (shrewdly choreographed by Françoise Grès) builds from languid immobility to frenzy.

Jokanaan is no impassive ascetic, he throws his shoes to keep Salome away. The Jews and Nazarenes (again business suits under ritual vestments) are drawn into the action, not dismissed. At the end, Salome is not crushed under the soldiers' shields. The page steps out from the palace door and avenges Narraboth's suicide by slitting the princess's throat.

It would be hard to improve on the cast at hand. Karen Huffstodt, an American soprano whose European career seems to have lifted nicely into orbit, is as fine a compromise as the role demands between petulant teenager and Wagnerian vocal presence. She was matched by Monte Pederson's vocally stunning Baptist.

Ragnar Ulfung as the lascivious tetrarch and Leonie Rysanek as his not-so-loving consort were models of experience and calculated vocal acting, and while it may be ungallant to say so, they represent a combined total of more than 90 years on the musical stage. Deon van der Walt



Karen Huffstodt in "Salome."

was an unusually solid Narraboth, and Hélène Perraguin a rich-voiced page. Myung-whun Chung, who is on a Strauss binge with this opera and the ballet "Till Eulenspiegel" at the Palais Garnier, drew solid playing from the orchestra, neither hysterical nor, unfortunately, finding the chamber-music subtleties in the score. The German atmosphere at the Bastille of

late was reinforced with a half-dozen performances of Bernd Alois Zimmermann's "Die Soldaten" in Harry Kupfer's production for the Stuttgart Opera, with singers from that production, while the Paris orchestra distinguished itself under Bernard Koutarsky.

Many regard "Die Soldaten," based on Lenau's play, as the only opera since Berg's "Wozzeck" and "Lulu" worthy of being mentioned in the same breath. Both are works of social compassion, but whereas "Wozzeck" is compact and direct, Zimmermann's opera is of such complexity, with its simultaneous and overlapping scenic action and music, that it is probably impossible to produce in any way that realizes the composer's vision. The theater has not been built yet that could do this, and probably never will be.

That said, there have been some pretty good stagings at this Stuttgart realization is one of them. Wolf Muenzer's open, multilevel set in tandem with Kurt Wogatzke's lighting made for a highly theatrical spectacle. Lisa Saffer as Marie, Milagro Vargas as Charlotte, Wolfgang Müller-Lorenz as Desportes, and Michael Ebbecke, Franz Mazzera, Helga Denechot and Jocelyne Taillon in other major roles, supplied a high polish to large and excellent cast.

Handel's "Orlando," in the production that was a hit at last summer's Aix-en-Provence Festival, reappeared briefly at the Théâtre des Champs-Élysées, adding another chapter to the rich catalogue of Baroque revivals from William Christie and his Arts Florissants ensemble. Robert Carver's intelligent staging and Antony McDonald's timely modern sets and costumes for the most part served the work well.

The first-class vocal team included Patrick Bardou in the title role, Lynne Dawson, Hilary Summers, Rosa Mannion, and the imposing bass of Harry van der Kemp as Zoroastro.

Malagasy Singer Turns to Politics

By David Tracey

ANTANANARIVO, Madagascar — The folksinger Dama had been called the Bob Dylan of Madagascar, but now that he's a politician as well he sounds more like John F. Kennedy. Consider the translation from French of how he described his new mandate from the voters: "We've always shown what the government has done for the people; it's time we showed the people what they've done for the government."

When thousands of Malagasy rebelled against the remnants of French colonial rule in 1972, Dama's band Malahelo became their unofficial mouthpiece. At the time they were the only pop group sing-

ing in Malagasy rather than French or English. Their songs, on subjects such as the flight from farms to the city and the problems people faced once they got there, came from and influenced popular sentiments at the same time.

Although he's now a solo artist, Dama still performs occasional concerts with Malahelo that draw thousands. "In the beginning we never thought about keeping the group going," he says, "but people wouldn't let us quit."

Like other musicians in impoverished Madagascar, Dama couldn't live on music alone. When he finished his university studies in sociology in 1986, he and a group of friends decided to discover their rural roots by starting a farm. "It sounded great, in theory," he said, smiling. "In reality it was very hard." After struggling with the crops for four years, the venture was on the verge of success when a cyclone wiped out the area's irrigation system. "So in 1990 I was unemployed again," he said, still smiling.

Civil unrest then brought Dama back to the political stage. Demonstrations challenged the rulers who had turned the resource-rich country into one of the poorest on earth. This time Dama did more than provide the soundtrack. "I decided it was too easy to just criticize from the outside," he said of his decision to become one of the people he had always been singing against. He ran for office by promising nothing, only that he would try to speak for the common people.

When the last of the old leaders were voted out last summer, Dama was voted in. His role in the national assembly comes at a time when Madagascar is enjoying the heady days of a fresh start. The country is open to everything new in politics, economics and culture; it's the last part that has him worried.

At least for now the Malagasy people are still proud of their heritage, and do a commendable job of keeping local traditions alive. Even pop music is based on a distinctive blend of Asian and African influences that foreign fans are beginning to discover, with Dama now receiving invitations to tour in the United States and Europe. But opening up the country includes the risk that a flood of foreign influences may overwhelm the local culture.

"Our culture works because it has been the only domain where the people have been free to express themselves," Dama says. "We haven't been able to do that with the economy or politics because they've been dominated by outside models based on old theories. The question now is how to create conditions so the people can express themselves in all areas of society, not just listen to the experts who haven't been able to do anything right up to now. It means there's a lot of work to be done."

If anyone is going to do it, why not a pop star? The record producer Rolly Andrianjohary says that Dama is the only musician in Madagascar who can do as he pleases. "Show business is a business, but sometimes you get a personality so great the business people can't dictate to him. They can only follow him, like with Bob Marley. In Madagascar, that's Dama. He could be president someday."

Dama laughs at that prospect. He recently turned down the post of culture minister for fear of losing contact with the people who buy his concert tickets. "I've got a foot in the door," he says, "but only one foot."

David Tracey is a free-lance writer living in Japan.

Isadora Duncan Back on Stage

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Isadora Duncan, the rebellious California girl who sought to advance the dancing art with her innovations derived from Greek sculpture, made her debut in Chicago in her early 20s in 1899. Her novel venture was beyond her audiences there and so she left for Europe where she attained great popularity and was acclaimed by Diaghilev and Gordon Craig.

An American playwright, Martin Sherman, has drawn her portrait, all passion spent, in "Quand Elle Dansait" at the Comédie des Champs Élysées (where she often danced in the grande salle).

In this version she is disclosed in her Paris apartment, circa 1922, surrounded by her eccentric entourage and short of money and contracts. She has recently returned from Moscow after the Bolsheviks have seized power. There she had acquired an obstreperous husband, the rowdy, drunken peasant poet, Sergei Yesenin, who hurls and beats her when he grows jealous at the arrival of a

young composer who hopes to prepare a score for Duncan's next engagement. Others present are a would-be ballerina studying Duncan lessons hopelessly, a German frau-in and a grasping Italian booking agent.

Anny Duperey has adapted the script and undertakes the role of Isadora, conveying its pathos, absurdities and moving flashes of banished grandeur with extraordinary distinction. As Yesenin never learned English and Isadora knew no Russian, the violent poet, shrewdly cast with Oleg Menshikov, a Moscow actor of repute, recites his verses and insults in his own tongue. There is a touching performance by Catherine Rich as the pupil who can only travesty the Duncan method, while Michèle Moretti as the chatterbox, Louise Vincent as the Teutonic comic maid and Jérôme Bertoud as the naive musician fit their assignments to perfection under Patrice Kerbrat's guidance.

The revival of Harold Pinter's "Homecoming" of 1966 (adapted as "Le Retour" at the Théâtre de l'Atelier) was greeted with prolonged applause. This is a scabrous fable about a brutish old

father and his two caddish sons who lure the wife of a third son to serve as a family prostitute — a situation the woman accepts without protest.

A strange spell of fatality hovers over the grotesque happenings lit with a wild, devilish mockery. Bernard Murat has restaged this popular piece with sagacious skill in both capturing the sinister atmosphere and in assembling an exemplary company, with Jean-Pierre Marielle as the domineering chieftain of the clan.

Russian drama is represented at the Odéon Théâtre de l'Europe with Lluís Pasqual's expansive production of Maxim Gorky's "Les Esivants" ("Summerfolk") that in 1904 followed the author's masterpiece, "The Lower Depths."

In this expose of the oddball classes, Gorky was unable to humanize his characters as Chekhov did with touches of humor and understanding. Nevertheless, it contains some mood passages that present us with an informative curiosity of theatrical history, and Pasqual has resurrected it with blue-ribbon players and spectacular decor.

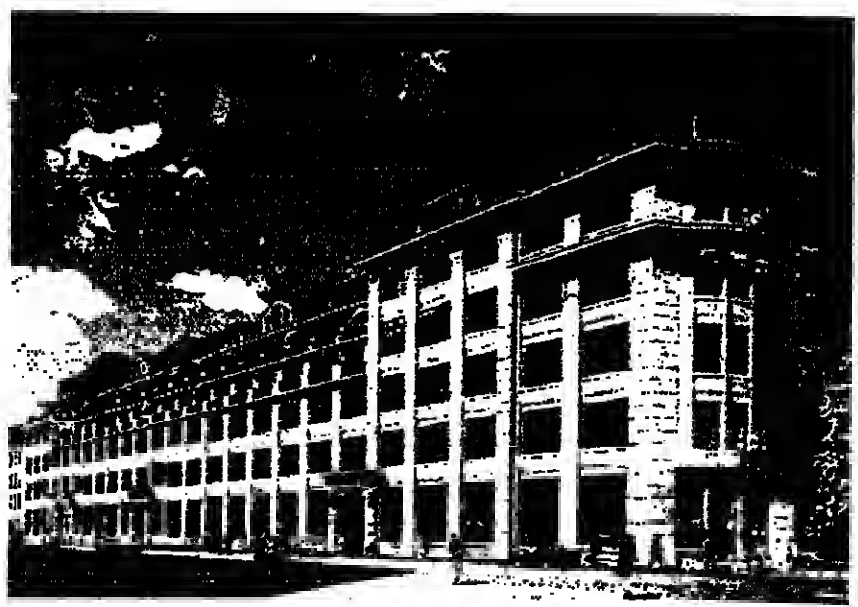
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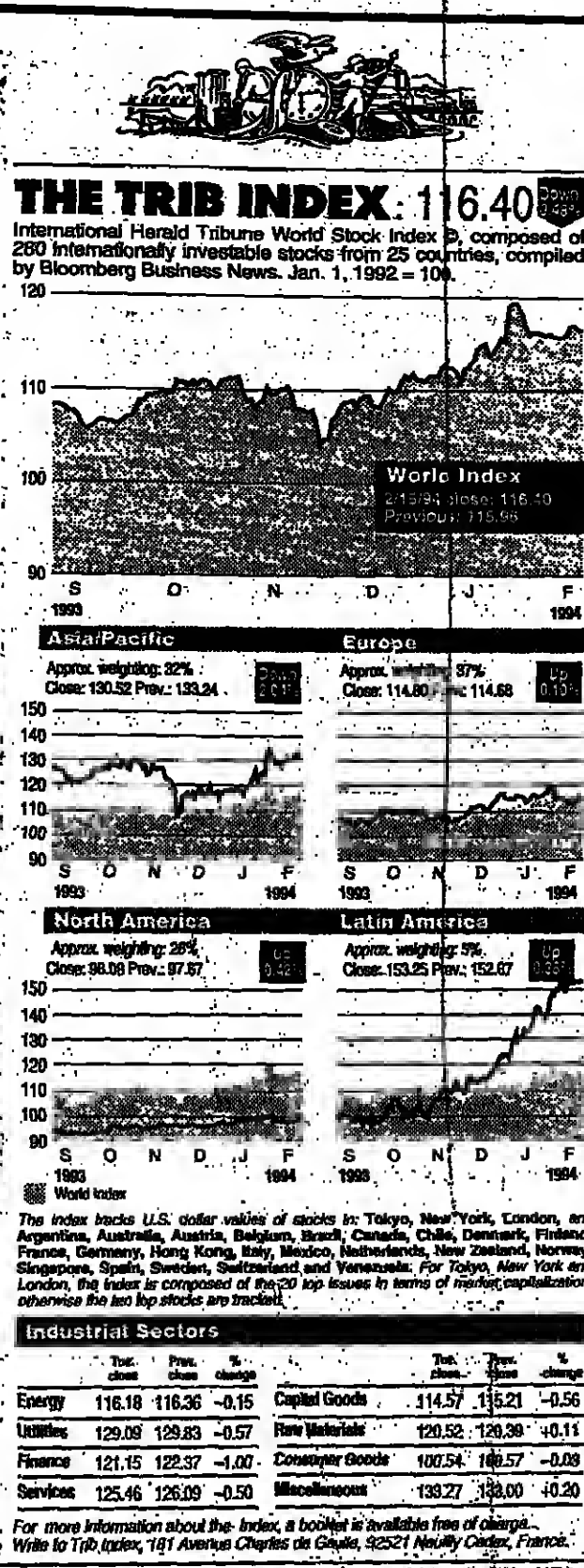
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BBC Faces Eviction By STAR

Murdoch Cites Bias Complaints

NEW DELHI — Rupert Murdoch said Tuesday the British Broadcasting Corp. could lose a key channel on his STAR TV satellite network unless it addressed bias charges leveled by India and China.

Mr. Murdoch said he was inclined to replace the BBC with his own Sky TV news channel to improve the overseas image of the two Asian countries as well as to seek better ties with them.

"That may be a solution that we may have to come to," Mr. Murdoch said at the end of an eight-day tour of India, during which he explored possibilities for expanding his television business interests.

"We have a legally binding contract with the BBC," he said. "We would hope that we can resolve most of these complications with them before taking such a drastic step as that."

Mr. Murdoch said viewers in India and China made up the bulk of STAR TV's audience.

News Corp., of which Mr. Murdoch is chairman, bought a majority stake of the Hong Kong-based satellite network in August. Official figures put Chinese viewership at 35 million homes. Private figures put India viewers at 8 million.

Both countries have had troubled relations with foreign media, including the BBC, whose multilingual radio programs are popular with listeners but often frowned upon officially.

India, which expelled a Delhi-based BBC correspondent during its 1975-77 emergency rule, frequently complains about alleged bias in coverage of separatist insurgencies.

China has clamped down on STAR TV's dish antennas and the government was incensed by a recent BBC documentary that touched on the sex life of Mao Zedong, the late Chinese leader.

Mr. Murdoch predicted a media boom in India and said his company planned to participate.

(Reuters, AFP)

Motorola Saga Shows Pitfalls In Japan Trade

By Andrew Pollack

TOKYO — When the United States and Japan agreed to open a big part of Japan's cellular telephone market to Motorola Inc., then-Commerce Secretary Robert A. Moshbacher hailed the pact as "a model for future negotiations."

But rather than a model of success, the cellular telephone agreement has become an example of what American trade negotiators have long found frustrating about dealing with Japan. First, when one barrier seems to be swept away, another obstacle seems to arise to take its place. Secondly, agreements of ten seem to fall apart in the implementation stage.

Citing the lack of market access by Motorola and wanting to get tough with Japan for the failure last Friday of negotiations under a new trade framework, President Clinton has decided to levy sanctions on Japan for violating the cellular phone agreement.

But if there is fault to be handed out, it should not go only to the Japanese. In retrospect, it is clear that the cellular agreement was not as strong as Washington believed. In particular, Motorola's penetration of the market in the crucial Tokyo-Nagoya corridor was left entirely in the hands of a cellular phone service company that had very little incentive to push Motorola products.

"No one liked it, but it was taken it or leave it," Robert M. Orr Jr., director of government affairs for Motorola's Japanese subsidiary, said of the arrangement. Mr. Orr, who was not with Motorola in 1993, said that in retrospect "it doesn't look like a good agreement."

The cellular phone service company, Nippon Ido Tanshin Corp., was already building a mobile phone system using a rival technology developed by the Nippon Telegraph & Telephone

Viacom Wins Paramount As Investors Snub QVC

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Viacom Inc. won the five-month bidding war for Paramount Communications Inc. on Tuesday as investors overwhelmingly accepted its \$9.8 billion merger offer, turning down a competing offer by QVC Network Inc.

Paramount shareholders tendered 74.6 percent of their holdings, more than 91.6 million shares, to Viacom, the Dedham, Mass., television network operator, and QVC, the QVC leader and former head of Paramount Pictures.

The contest featured two charismatic leaders: Sumner Redstone, the billionaire head of Viacom, and Barry Diller, the QVC leader and former head of Paramount Pictures.

The battle came symbolized by the high stakes involved in technology promises to transform how entertainment, information and services are delivered to consumers.

Paramount has myriad entertainment and publishing assets, including a movie studio, a television programming library, New York's Madison Square Garden arena and the New York Knicks and New York Rangers sports teams.

In addition to its cable television station and franchises, Viacom has a separate deal to merge with Blockbuster Entertainment Corp., the biggest U.S. video retailer.

Mr. Redstone said the deal was part of Viacom's ambition to "create a global media powerhouse of unparalleled proportions in the entertainment industry. Today is only the beginning of the creation of this vast new enterprise."

Combined, Viacom, Blockbuster and Paramount had signed an \$8.2 billion merger deal

in September, but QVC made a counteroffer for Paramount shortly after, touching off the bidding war.

The most obvious victors of the confrontation were Paramount shareholders, who have seen the price of their stock shoot up from \$61.125 just before the original deal was announced.

Mr. Redstone will control the company, with a 61 percent voting stake. H. Wayne Huizenga, a former garbage collector who runs Blockbuster, will be vice chairman. Martin S. Davis, Paramount's chief executive, has yet to receive a role in the combined concern.

Analysts said QVC's bid, although valued overall at several hundred million dollars more than Viacom offered, fell short in two critical respects: It contained about \$180 million less cash than Viacom offered and failed to guarantee Paramount shareholders compensation if the new company's stock failed to reach certain benchmarks in the next three years.

The battle for Paramount began in mid-September when the company signed its friendly merger agreement with Viacom. QVC weighed in with an unsolicited offer a week later.

In the ensuing months, Viacom, in need of cash to fund its bid, sold a piece of itself to Nyrup Corp., the Northeast regional telephone company, for \$1.2 billion. QVC also brought in well-heeled partners to help pad its war chest, including another of the regional Bell telephone company, BellSouth Corp.

(AP, Bloomberg)

French Bank Officers Charged

By Alan Friedman

PARIS — A Swiss judge Tuesday charged the former chairman and a top executive of Credit Lyonnais, the giant French state bank, with complicity in the bankruptcy of a Swiss company involved in the takeover of the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Inc. movie studio.

The move against Jean-Yves Haberer, who was removed as chairman in November, and François Gille, currently managing director, represents an escalation of Swiss legal moves against Credit Lyonnais. The charges were contained in

a *mise en examen*, which is a step short of a formal indictment.

Last week, the two French bankers were summoned for questioning by Judge Jean-Louis Crochet, a Geneva magistrate who is investigating the 1992 bankruptcy of Sasea, a Swiss company that received loans from Credit Lyonnais. Sasea was part of a web of companies that was hacked by a total of \$1 billion of Credit Lyonnais loans to buy Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer.

Judge Crochet also rejected an attempt by Credit Lyonnais to file a civil suit in the Sasea case.

Sasea, whose chairman, Florio Fiorini, is in a Swiss jail on suspi-

cion of fraud, collapsed in October 1992 with 5.1 billion Swiss francs (\$3.4 billion) of debts. Credit Lyonnais says it had more than 650 million Swiss francs of debt exposure when Sasea collapsed.

The charges are an embarrassment to Credit Lyonnais, which has been criticized for loans made to Mr. Fiorini and others involved in the MGM takeover. The unprofitable bank is still saddled with problem loans stemming from the MGM deal.

Other French bankers are meanwhile upset at plans by the govern-

See LYONNAIS, Page 13

MEDIA MARKETS

Publicis Looks to N.Y.

By Daniel Tilles

Special to the Herald Tribune

PARIS — A more striking backdrop than the one gracing the office of Maurice Lévy, chairman and chief executive of Publicis SA, would be difficult to buy or manufacture.

The Arc de Triomphe seems only inches away from his sixth-floor window at Groupe Publicis headquarters on the Champs-Élysées. It is a challenge of similar grand scale that Mr. Lévy has had to face in directing Europe's second-largest advertising and communications company through a tumultuous few years in the industry. Now another large-scale challenge is looming as Publicis tries to refine a strategy to increase its penetration of the U.S. market.

The combined effects of the recession and, in France, a government-mandated reworking of agency compensation rules brought an estimated percent decline, to 19.2 billion francs (\$3.25 billion), in Publicis billings in 1993. Pretax earnings fell 15 percent to 2.5 billion francs.

For the agency — known as Publicis Conseil in France and Publicis-FCB elsewhere in Europe — results were "in line with industry performance," said Caroline Olchanski, a financial analyst who follows the media and communications industries at the Dupont Demant brokerage in Paris. A series of measures implemented in the past year should help reverse the slide, however, and Mr. Olchanski said she expected an earnings rebound in 1994.

In December, Publicis finalized the purchase of Groupe FCB, the ninth-largest French agency and 31st-largest worldwide. The deal, through a stock swap, will add an estimated 2.5 billion francs in billings to the Publicis total.

FCA's client list, which includes BSN, Canon and Krups, fits Publicis's own roster of blue-chip

accounts — Renault, Colgate, Taittinger — without major conflict. The two agencies share three key multinational clients: L'Oréal, Nestlé and Henkel, the German-based maker of detergents.

"The merger significantly reinforces our relationship with these three clients, all of whom reacted positively to this decision," Mr. Lévy said.

FCA also allows Publicis to pursue business that otherwise would have remained off-limits due to conflicts with existing accounts. As more brands go global while the number of independent international advertising networks diminishes, clients are increasingly permitting advertising holding companies to manage competitive accounts from different agencies in the group. For instance, Olchanski Group handles IBM through its DDB Needham agency, as well as Apple Computer's Macintosh business, through BBDO.

The key to the FCA deal is the opening it gives Publicis in the United States. Though Publicis has relied on its six-year alliance with Chicago-based Foote Cone & Belding for servicing its clients with American franchises, it had been thwarted in its efforts to develop its own name and identity, let alone its own list of American clients.

"Publicis has always been too French in the U.S.," Ms. Olchanski said. In fact, until the FCA deal, Publicis had been limited to one small New York outpost, with billings of just \$55 million in 1993, for L'Oréal, Lancôme and Parfums. Today the agency finds itself the beneficiary of FCA's 1991 acquisition of Bloom, a U.S. shop with billings of more than \$200 million. Bloom manages such true-blue American accounts as Andrew Jergens and Scott Paper.

Still, there are those who believe the agency — renamed Publicis/Bloom — comes up short in

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Employers Issue Threats In Germany

AFP-Excel News

FRANKFURT — German metalworking companies warned their employees Tuesday that a strike would reduce chances for a negotiated settlement of their differences.

Gesamtmittel, the employers' group, may compromise on vacation pay and job security in its talks with unions on a wage agreement, said Dieter Kirchner, the chief negotiator. But he warned Gesamtmittel would "not negotiate during any strike, at least in its first stages."

He said it would consider introducing lockouts if the union shows no willingness to "find an intelligent solution" to the conflict.

The employers and IG Metall, Germany's largest union, failed to reach agreement in talks Friday, and the union began a procedure that may lead to a strike by March 4.

Mr. Kirchner rejected a statement by Klaus Zwickel, chairman of IG Metall, that a strike, if called, would not target weak companies or lead to a further loss of jobs.

Such a strike is "going to damage" thousands of companies, Mr. Kirchner said, because it will prevent them from meeting delivery deadlines, create chaos in their financial planning and cause them to lose market share. He noted that IG Metall itself has estimated that up to 3,000 companies may go bankrupt as a result of the strike in prospect.

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CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Interest Rates

	S	E	D.M.	F.F.	Lira	S.P.	S.F.	S.R.	Yen	C\$	Per S
Australia	1.35	32.50	21.50	12.50	275.50	1.00	5.40	7.25	180	1.18	1.50
Canada	1.34	32.50	21.50	12.50	275.50	1.00	5.40	7.25	180	1.18	1.50
France	1.32	25.50	21.50	12.50	275.50	1.00	5.40	7.25	180	1.18	1.50
Germany	1.32	25.50	21.50	12.50	275.50	1.00	5.40	7.25	180	1.18	1.50
Italy	1.32	25.50	21.50	12.50	275.50	1.00	5.40	7.25	180	1.18	1.50
Japan	1.32	25.50	21.50	12.50	275.50	1.00	5.40	7.25	180	1.18	1.50
Netherlands	1.32	25.50	21.50	12.50	275.50	1.00	5.40	7.25	180	1.18	1.50
Spain	1.32	25.50	21.50	12.50	275.50	1.00	5.40	7.25	180	1.18	1.50
Sweden	1.32	25.50	21.50	12.50	275.50	1.00	5.40	7.25	180	1.18	1.50
Switzerland	1.32	25.50	21.50	12.50	275.50	1.00	5.40	7.25	180	1.18	1.50
U.K.	1.32	25.50	21.50	12.50	275.50	1.00	5.40	7.25	180	1.18	1.50
U.S.	1.32	25.50	21.50	12.50	275.50	1.00	5.40	7.25	180	1.18	1.50

Key Money Rates

	U.S. Dollars	Close Prev.	Britain
Discount rate	3.00	3.00	Bank base rate
Prime rate	4.00	4.00	Call money
Federal funds	2 1/4	2 1/4	3-month T-bill
3-month CD	3.07	3.07	6-month T-bill
6-month CD	3.07	3.07	9-month T-bill
9-month CD	3.07	3.07	1-year T-bill
1-year CD	3.07	3.07	3-month Eurodollar
3-month Eurodollar	3.07	3.07	6-month Eurodollar
6-month Eurodollar	3.07	3.07	9-month Eurodollar
9-month Eurodollar	3.07	3.07	1-year Eurodollar
1-year Eurodollar	3.07	3.07	3-month London Interbank
3-month London Interbank	3.07	3.07	6-month London Interbank
6-month London Interbank	3.07	3.07	9-month London Interbank
9-month London Interbank	3.07	3.07	1-year London Interbank
1-year London Interbank	3.07	3.07	3-month New York Interbank
3-month New York Interbank	3.07	3.07	6-month New York Interbank
6-month New York Interbank	3.07	3.07	9-month New York Interbank
9-month New York Interbank	3.07	3.07	1-year New York Interbank
1-year New York Interbank	3.07	3.07	3-month Singapore Interbank
3-month Singapore Interbank	3.07	3.07	6-month Singapore Interbank
6-month Singapore Interbank	3.07	3.07	9-month Singapore Interbank
9-month Singapore Interbank	3.07	3.07	1-year Singapore Interbank
1-year Singapore Interbank	3.07	3.07	3-month Hong Kong Interbank
3-month Hong Kong Interbank	3.07	3.07	6-month Hong Kong Interbank
6-month Hong Kong Interbank	3.07	3.07	9-month Hong Kong Interbank
9-month Hong Kong Interbank	3.07	3.07	1-year Hong Kong Interbank
1-year Hong Kong Interbank	3.07	3.07	3-month Manila Interbank
3-month Manila Interbank	3.07	3.07	6-month Manila Interbank
6-month Manila Interbank	3.07	3.07	9-month Manila Interbank
9-month Manila Interbank	3.07	3.07	1-year Manila Interbank
1-year Manila Interbank	3.07	3.07	3-month Seoul Interbank
3-month Seoul Interbank	3.07	3.07	6-month Seoul Interbank
6-month Seoul Interbank	3.07	3.07	9-month Seoul Interbank
9-month Seoul Interbank	3.07	3.07	1-year Seoul Interbank
1-year Seoul Interbank	3.07	3.07	3-month Taipei Interbank
3-month Taipei Interbank	3.07	3.07	6-month Taipei Interbank
6-month Taipei Interbank	3.07	3.07	9-month Taipei Interbank
9-month Taipei Interbank	3.07	3.07	1-year Taipei Interbank
1-year Taipei Interbank	3.07	3.07	3-month Tokyo Interbank
3-month Tokyo Interbank	3.07	3.07	6-month Tokyo Interbank
6-month Tokyo Interbank	3.07	3.07	9-month Tokyo Interbank
9-month Tokyo Interbank	3.07	3.07	1-year Tokyo Interbank
1-year Tokyo Interbank	3.07	3.07	3-month Osaka Interbank
3-month Osaka Interbank	3.07	3.07	6-month Osaka Interbank
6-month Osaka Interbank	3.07	3.07	9-month Osaka Interbank
9-month Osaka Interbank	3.07	3.07	1-year Osaka Interbank
1-year Osaka Interbank	3.07	3.07	3-month Fukuoka Interbank
3-month Fukuoka Interbank	3.07	3.07	6-month Fukuoka Interbank
6-month Fukuoka Interbank	3.07	3.07	9-month Fukuoka Interbank
9-month Fukuoka Interbank	3.07	3.07	1-year Fukuoka Interbank
1-year Fukuoka Interbank	3.07	3.07	3-month Yokohama Interbank
3-month Yokohama Interbank	3.07	3.07	6-month Yokohama Interbank
6-month Yokohama Interbank	3.07	3.07	9-month Yokohama Interbank
9-month Yokohama Interbank	3.07	3.07	1-year Yokohama Interbank
1-year Yokohama Interbank	3.07	3.07	3-month Kobe Interbank
3-month Kobe Interbank	3.07	3.07	6-month Kobe Interbank
6-month Kobe Interbank	3.07	3.07	9-month Kobe Interbank
9-month Kobe Interbank	3.07	3.07	1-year Kobe Interbank
1-year Kobe Interbank	3.07	3.07	3-month Saitama Interbank
3-month Saitama Interbank	3.07	3.07	6-month Saitama Interbank
6-month Saitama Interbank	3.07	3.07	9-month Saitama Interbank
9-month Saitama Interbank	3.07	3.07	1-year Saitama Interbank
1-year Saitama Interbank	3.07	3.07	3-month Hyogo Interbank
3-month Hyogo Interbank	3.07	3.07	6-month Hyogo Interbank
6-month Hyogo Interbank	3.07	3.07	9-month Hyogo Interbank
9-month Hyogo Interbank	3.07	3.07	1-year Hyogo Interbank
1-year Hyogo Interbank	3.07	3.07	3-month Aichi Interbank
3-month Aichi Interbank	3.07	3.07	6-month Aichi Interbank
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9-month Aichi Interbank	3.07	3.07	1-year Aichi Interbank
1-year Aichi Interbank	3.07	3.07	3-month Shizuoka Interbank
3-month Shizuoka Interbank	3.07	3.07	6-month Shizuoka Interbank
6-month Shizuoka Interbank	3.07	3.07	9-month Shizuoka Interbank
9-month Shizuoka Interbank	3.07	3.07	1-year Shizuoka Interbank
1-year Shizuoka Interbank	3.07	3.07	3-month Mie Interbank
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1-year Fukuoka Interbank	3.07	3.07	3-month Yamaguchi Interbank
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9-month Ehime Interbank	3.07	3.07	1-year Ehime Interbank
1-year Ehime Interbank	3.07	3.07	3-month Kochi Interbank
3-month Kochi Interbank	3.07	3.07	6-month Kochi Interbank
6-month Kochi Interbank	3.07	3.07	9-month Kochi Interbank
9-month Kochi Interbank	3.07	3.07	1-year Kochi Interbank
1-year Kochi Interbank	3.07	3.07	3-month Fukuoka Interbank
3-month Fukuoka Interbank	3.07	3.07	6-month Fukuoka Interbank
6-month Fukuoka Interbank	3.07	3.07	9-month Fukuoka Interbank
9-month Fukuoka Interbank	3.07	3.07	1-year Fukuoka Interbank
1-year Fukuoka Interbank	3.07	3.07	3-month Yamaguchi Interbank
3-month Yamaguchi Interbank	3.07	3.07	6-month Yamaguchi Interbank
6-month Yamaguchi Interbank	3.07	3.07	9-month Yamaguchi Interbank
9-month Yamaguchi Interbank	3.07	3.07	1-year Yamaguchi Interbank
1-year Yamaguchi Interbank	3.07	3.07	3-month Tokushima Interbank
3-month Tokushima Interbank	3.07	3.07	6-month Tokushima Interbank
6-month Tokushima Interbank	3.07	3.07	9-month Tokushima Interbank
9-month Tokushima Interbank	3.07	3.07	1-year Tokushima Interbank
1-year Tokushima Interbank	3.07	3.07	3-month Kagawa Interbank
3-month Kagawa Interbank	3.07	3.07	6-month Kagawa Interbank
6-month Kagawa Interbank	3.07	3.07	9-month Kagawa Interbank
9-month Kagawa Interbank	3.07	3.07	1-year Kagawa Interbank
1-year Kagawa Interbank	3.07	3.07	3-month Ehime Interbank
3-month Ehime Interbank	3.07	3.07	6-month Ehime Interbank
6-month Ehime Interbank	3.07	3.07	9-month Ehime Interbank
9-month Ehime Interbank	3.07	3.07	1-year Ehime Interbank
1-year Ehime Interbank	3.07		

MARKET DIARY

Inflation Optimism Aids Stock Prices

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The stock market rallied Tuesday as expectations for government data this week to show subdued inflation supplanted concerns about a U.S. trade dispute with Japan.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed up 24.21 points at 3,528.27. Gainers led losers by a 3-to-2 ratio on the New York Stock

N.Y. Stocks

Exchange in moderately active volume of about 268 million shares. "People feel right now that inflation is O.K. and that some kind of compromise will be reached between the U.S. and Japan that won't be too drastic," said Thomas Gallagher, head of institutional trading at Oppenheimer & Co.

The dollar's stabilization against the yen aided that sentiment. A benign inflation outlook also held Treasury bond prices near steady, with the yield on the benchmark 30-year bond at 6.45 percent in late trading, even with Monday's

Téléfonos de México was the most-active issue on the New York Stock Exchange, unchanged at 43 1/2. The initial offering of American

depository receipts on Elf Aquitaine, the French petrochemical company, was the second most-active

issue. The ADRs were offered at \$34.35 and finished at 36 1/4.

Paramount Communications rose 1/2 to 77 after Viacom emerged the victor in a five-month takeover battle for the media giant. Viacom lost 1/4 to 34 1/2, while QVC Network, which lost its bid for Paramount, jumped 1 1/2 to 50 1/2 in the over-the-counter market. Blockbuster Entertainment, indirectly involved in the Paramount deal because of a deal with Viacom, rose 1/4 to 25 1/2.

Also in over-the-counter trading, United lost 1/4 to 4 1/2 after it said it would take a charge that would cause a loss in the fourth quarter and in all of 1993. The pharmaceutical company's products include a drug based on marijuana.

Merck finished unchanged at 33 1/2 after it said it would use one of its divisions to tap into the market for managed health care.

American depository receipts of Daiichi Kangaroos rose 1 1/2 to 4 1/2 after it said its new C-Class shares captured a 30 percent market share in its class, and the company had an "enormous" backlog of orders.

Columbia HCA Healthcare built on Monday's gains in active trading, adding 1/2 to reach 40 1/2 Tuesday. The company was added to the recommended-for-purchase list

Monday at Goldman, Sachs. (AP, Knight-Ridder, Bloomberg)

Dollar Holds the Line After Sanctions News

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The dollar edged higher Tuesday afternoon in turbulent trading after U.S. Trade Representative Mickey Kantor said the U.S. would propose trade sanctions against Japan.

A dealer for Credit Lyonnais in New York said the dollar had

strengthened after Mr. Kantor's statement on the assessment that U.S. actions was less severe than many in the market had expected.

The currency later reversed direction and began falling on the view that this was likely to be only the first of a number of measures as a result of the failure of U.S.-Japanese trade talks last week, the dealer said, but the dollar remained above Monday's closing levels.

The dollar closed at 103.815 yen, up from 103.200 yen at Monday's close. It also was quoted at 1.7313 Deutsche marks, up from 1.7243 DM on Monday.

Amy Smith, senior foreign-exchange analyst at the consulting firm IDEA, said Mr. Kantor's statement was evidence the U.S. was determined to be tough with Japan on trade. This means the

dollar would be expected to fall as the market looks for U.S. officials to "talk the yen higher" as a way of reducing Japan's trade surplus.

She said U.S. officials' silence when the dollar fell Monday proved that the government wanted the yen to go higher, making Japan's exports more expensive.

Mr. Kantor said Japan had broken an agreement to give American cellular telephones a larger share of its market and said the U.S. government would announce proposed trade sanctions within 30 days.

The reason the dollar first rose and then fell on the sanctions news was that "the market is equivocal on the issue," according to Win Thin, a currency analyst at MCM Currencywatch. "On one hand, sanctions tend to weaken the yen because they hurt the Japanese economy," he said. "That's why the dollar firmed against the yen today."

"But on the other, the sanctions manifest the conflict over trade, and traditionally, trade friction with Japan stirs a higher yen."

Against other major currencies, the dollar was unchanged at 1.4572 Swiss francs and rose to 5.8938 French francs from 5.8720. The pound fell to \$1.4724 from \$1.4853. (AP, Knight-Ridder)

The Dow

Daily closings of the Dow Jones Industrial Average

400

350

300

250

200

150

100

50

0

1988

1989

1990

1991

1992

1993

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1999

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2058

Dow Jones Averages

Open High Low Last Chg.

Indus 3528.27 3528.27 3528.27 -24.21

Trans 184.47 184.47 184.47 -1.14

Comp 1411.28 1411.28 1411.28 -1.68

Standard & Poor's Indexes

High Low Last Chg.

Indus 3528.27 3528.27 3528.27 -24.21

Trans 184.47 184.47 184.47 -1.14

Comp 1411.28 1411.28 1411.28 -1.68

NYSE Indexes

High Low Last Chg.

Composite 3528.27 3528.27 3528.27 -24.21

Indus 3528.27 3528.27 3528.27 -24.21

Trans 184.47 184.47 184.47 -1.14

Comp 1411.28 1411.28 1411.28 -1.68

NASDAQ Indexes

High Low Last Chg.

Composite 3528.27 3528.27 3528.27 -24.21

Indus 3528.27 3528.27 3528.27 -24.21

Trans 184.47 184.47 184.47 -1.14

Comp 1411.28 1411.28 1411.28 -1.68

AMEX Stock Index

High Low Last Chg.

Composite 3528.27 3528.27 3528.27 -24.21

Indus 3528.27 3528.27 3528.27 -24.21

Trans 184.47 184.47 184.47 -1.14

Comp 1411.28 1411.28 1411.28 -1.68

Dow Jones Bond Averages

High Low Last Chg.

20 Year 102.15 102.15 102.15 -0.05

10 Year 101.15 101.15 101.15 -0.05

5 Year 100.15 100.15 100.15 -0.05

1 Year 99.15 99.15 99.15 -0.05

Market Sales

NYSE (A.M. volume) 352,827,000

NYSE (P.M. volume) 184,470,000

NYSE (Total volume) 537,297,000

NASDAQ (A.M. volume) 141,128,000

NASDAQ (P.M. volume) 141,128,000

NASDAQ (Total volume) 282,256,000

AMEX (A.M. volume) 141,128,000

AMEX (P.M. volume) 141,128,000

AMEX (Total volume) 282,256,000

NYSE Odd-Lot Trading

High Low Last Chg.

Composite 3528.27 3528.27 3528.27 -24.21

Indus 3528.27 3528.27 3528.27 -24.21

Trans 184.47 184.47 184.47 -1.14

Comp 1411.28 1411.28 1411.28 -1.68

S&P 100 Index Options

High Low Last Chg.

Composite 3528.27 3528.27 3528.27 -24.21

Indus 3528.27 3528.27 3528.27 -24.21

Trans 184.47 184.47 184.47 -1.14

Comp 1411.28 1411.28 1411.28 -1.68

Market Closed

The stock market in Sao Paulo was closed Tuesday for a holiday.

Singapore

Caroline 7.25 7.25 7.25 -0.05

Procter & Gamble 11.00 11.00 11.00 -0.05

Golden Hope 2.75 2.75 2.75 -0.05

United Industries 4.00 4.00 4.00 -0.05

CLC 1.00 1.00 1.00 -0.05

CLC 1.00 1.00 1.00 -0.05

CLC 1.00 1.00 1.00 -0.05

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CLC 1.00 1.00 1.00 -0.05

CLC 1.00 1.00 1.00 -0.05

EUROPEAN FUTURES

Close High Low Prev. Chg.

Food

Cocoa (LCE) 11.00 11.00 11.00 -0.05

Shelling per metric ton of 10 tons

May 11.00 11.00 11.00 -0.05

July 11.00 11.00 11.00 -0.05

Sept 11.00 11.00 11.00 -0.05

Nov 11.00 11.00 11.00 -0.05

Jan 11.00 11.00 11.00 -0.05

Mar 11.00 11.00 11.00 -0.05

May 11.00 11.00 11.00 -0.05

July 11.00 11.00 11.00 -0.05

Sept 11.00 11.00 11.00 -0.05

Nov 11.00 11.00 11.00 -0.05

Jan 11.00 11.00 11.00 -0.05

Mar 11.00 11.00 11.00 -0.05

May 11.00 11.00 11.00 -0.05

July 11.00 11.00 11.00 -0.05

Sept 11.00 11.00 11.00 -0.05

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Jan 11.00 11.00 11.00 -0.05

Mar 11.00 11.00 11.00 -0.05

May 11.00 11.00 11.00 -0.05

July 11.00 11.00 11.00 -0.05

Sept 11.00 11.00 11.00 -0.05

Nov 11.00 11.00 11.00 -0.05

Jan 11.00 11.00 11.00 -0.05

Mar 11.00 11.00 11.00 -0.05

May 11.00 11.00 11.00 -0.05

July 11.00 11.00 11.00 -0.05

Sept 11.00 11.00 11.00 -0.05

Nov 11.00 11.00 11.00 -0.05

Jan 11.00 11.00 11.00 -0.05

Mar 11.00 11.00 11.00 -0.05

May 11.00 11.00

Philips Moves Toward Control Of Grundig

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

AMSTERDAM — Philips Electronics NV announced steps Tuesday that could ultimately give it a majority equity stake in Grundig AG, the unprofitable German consumer-electronics company.

Philips currently has a 31.6 percent stake in Grundig, and it plans to spend 250 million Deutsche marks (\$143 million) to buy Grundig GenuShare, or profit-sharing certificates, from a group of German and Swiss banks. If the certificates are converted into stock, Philips' holding would rise to 50.5 percent of Grundig.

Although the original terms of the certificates required that they be converted into stock by March 31, Philips said it was negotiating with the other Grundig shareholders to extend the life and conversion rights of the certificates. The Dutch company said that it did not want to make the conversion soon because Grundig is in the middle of a corporate restructuring. It will be divided into a dozen units.

"In the light of the restructuring that Grundig currently faces, whereby another corporate structure will be set up, we don't see a reason that forces us to choose for conversion at this moment," said Ben Geerts, a Philips spokesman.

Despite its minority stake, Philips controls Grundig's management and finances.

Philips is to buy the certificates on March 14 from a consortium of banks led by Dresdner Bank, Union Bank of Switzerland and Bayerische Vereinsbank.

Currently the Grundig family and a foundation own the 68.4 percent not held by Philips.

The Dutch company originally bought into Grundig in 1979. In 1984 it boosted its 24.5 percent stake to the present 31.6 percent.

Grundig has said it expected to post a loss of 250 million DM in the financial year ending on March 31, following a loss of 296 million DM the previous year. Its sales have been hard hit by the recession in Germany.

(AP, Bloomberg)

Key German Industry Gears Down Machine Tool Makers Must Cut Capacity to Survive

Bloomberg Business News

FRANKFURT — With orders for its state-of-the-art drilling, lathing and milling machines down by a third last year, the German machine-tool industry is fighting for its life.

Only by reducing its costs and starting an export drive into new markets where low prices translate into sales can the industry, which once epitomized Germany's postwar economic miracle, save itself, analysts said.

But many companies are unprofitable after their expansion during the late 1980s and early 1990s, so boosting exports will mean more mergers and takeovers to an already consolidating industry.

It also will require a lot of help from the German banks.

The whole future of the machine-tools industry depends on how far the banks are willing to help out, said Michael Bräker, an engineering analyst at Bank Julius Bar (Deutschland) AG. "They must first cover the companies' losses, then provide the funds for future expansion."

Deckel Maho AG, formed in December from the merger of the Bavarian milling and boring-machine makers Maho AG and Deckel AG, is finding the first step difficult.

Deckel Maho is in talks with banks for as much as 100 million Deutsche marks (\$57.5 million) in credits, the same amount its banks, which Deutsche Bank AG is the largest, provided before the merger. It needs fresh financing because it cannot meet its pre-merger sales targets.

In 1990 Deckel and Maho each had sales of more than 600 million DM. This year, the merged concern will not reach 400 million DM.

Both companies posted losses in their last financial year.

Deckel Maho is an example of how ill-judged investment decisions are at the root of the industry's current problems.

In 1991, analysts at DB Research GmbH, a unit of Deutsche Bank, forecast a 50 percent increase in world demand for industrial machinery by the year 2000. German companies prepared to meet the predicted surge in orders.

Maho expected manufacturers to beat a path to its door for its milling machines. Three years ago, it built a new factory to make more of them.

But then the recession struck, slicing into sales in industries like auto manufacturing, which in turn reduced orders for machinery. "If the factory's capacity was fully put into use, its production would represent over half of world output of certain types of products," said Manfred Sauer, an analyst in Frankfurt for Bank in Liechtenstein GmbH.

"Once all this capacity was put in place, demand fell away, and prices fell into the cellar," he said.

Statistics from the VDMA, the Association for German Machinery Manufacturers, show that to the nine months to November 1993, orders for machinery dropped 9 percent. For machine tools alone, there was a 30 percent decline in orders.

Ekkehard Kohkamm, chief executive of Thyssen AG's capital goods division, has said German machine-tool capacity must be cut in half from 1990 levels for manufacturers to return to profit.

Analysts also see exports to growing Asian markets as key to recovery.

"Up to now German companies aren't strongly represented in the Far East," Mr. Sauer said. "But they must gain access there."

Mr. Bräker of Julius Bar said that if the German machine-tool producers were to fail, companies from abroad, including Japan, would move in to take their over.

There has already been one foreign takeover of a distressed company. Hertel AG, a family-owned manufacturer of cemented carbide tools and tooling systems, was sold to Kennametal Inc. of Latrobe, Pennsylvania last August. It had lost 77.9 million DM in 1992.

"The industry will survive, but in another form — with fewer enterprises and further cooperation deals," said Klaus Pieschbacher of Nomura Research Institute in Frankfurt.

Deckel Maho is already cooperating with the lathing machine-maker Gildemeister AG to reduce overhead and boost buying power. A Deckel Maho spokeswoman said.

Traub AG, which makes lathes, plans to work with Bertold Hermlle AG in distribution, procurement and production.

After persistent group losses, creditors have already written off 80 million DM of Traub's debt and backed a 25 million DM capital increase.

Investor's Europe

Frankfurt DAX	London FTSE 100 Index	Paris CAC 40
2400	3500	3400
2300	3400	3300
2200	3300	3200
2100	3200	3100
2000	3100	3000
1900	3000	2900
1800	2900	2800
1700	2800	2700
1600	2700	2600
1500	2600	2500
1400	2500	2400
1300	2400	2300
1200	2300	2200
1100	2200	2100
1000	2100	2000
900	2000	1900
800	1900	1800
700	1800	1700
600	1700	1600
500	1600	1500
400	1500	1400
300	1400	1300
200	1300	1200
100	1200	1100
0	1100	1000

Sources: Reuters, AFP International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

- Audi AG plans to build its new compact model in Germany after initially considering sites in Belgium, Spain and the Czech Republic.
- Volkswagen AG and Preussag AG have agreed to cooperate in recycling used cars in Germany over the next 18 years. A network of 80 to 100 plants will take back all used cars manufactured by Volkswagen beginning in 1997 at the latest.
- Oyak-Renault SA, the second-largest automaker in Turkey, announced it would stop production for a week to deal with the effects of last month's devaluation of the Turkish currency.
- Commerzbank AG said it would sell its 5 percent stake in Hertz Corp. to Ford Motor Co., which currently owns 49 percent of the company.
- Kansallis-Osake-Pankki, Finland's leading commercial bank, reported a loss for 1993 of 2.6 billion markkaa (\$474 million), down 27 percent from 1992.
- PolyGram NV said it was setting up a record company operating in the Czech and Slovak Republics on March 1.
- South Africa's gross domestic product increased by 1.1 percent in 1993, the first year of positive growth since 1989. The recovery was mainly due to strong agricultural production.

Reuters, AFP, APX, AP

U.K. Posts Decline in Production

Reuters

LONDON — British industrial output fell in December, according to government data released Tuesday, but several analysts said they expected the slowdown to be a brief one.

The Central Statistical Office said industrial output fell 0.6 percent in the month, dashing hopes for a flat showing to a month when activity normally slows.

But analysts seemed to accept the official explanation that the drop was due to seasonal factors including a fall in tobacco output and the closing of iron and steel factories over the Christmas holidays.

"Our general feeling is not to be too gloomy about today's data," Adam Cole, an economist at James Capel in London, said.

France Is Steady

French industrial output was steady in January after increasing in November and December, according to a poll of industrialists by the Bank of France, Bloomberg Business News reported from Paris.

BA Retains Top Spot Among Profitable Airlines

Bloomberg Business News

LONDON — British Airways PLC, adding to its reputation as the world's most profitable major airline, reported third-quarter pretax profit on Tuesday of £65 million (\$96 million), more than triple the results of a year earlier.

BA's pretax profit to the 1992 quarter was £20 million. Results in that quarter were hindered by a devaluation of the British currency, which boosted costs faster than it elevated revenue.

In the first nine months of the company's current financial year, BA earned £240 million on a pretax basis, up 21.5 percent from the previous year.

BA is the only major airline in Europe or the United States to make money every year for the past decade. Only Southwest Airlines, a

much smaller U.S. carrier, can boast similar results.

In the first three years of this decade, major U.S. carriers lost a combined \$10 billion, while European airlines lost \$7.5 billion. But BA earned more than \$1 billion, and its stock has more than doubled since January 1990.

Sir Colin Marshall, BA's chairman, attributed the jump in earnings to improving economies in the carrier's two major markets — Britain and the United States. An increase in the number of passengers willing to pay for premium-priced seats also shored up the bottom line, he said.

In an effort to keep those high-paying customers coming, BA is pouring more than \$150 million into a host of improvements to attract business-class passengers. It

has redesigned airline seats and cablo crew uniforms, installed inflight entertainment systems, is refurbishing its supersonic Concorde, and introducing new lounges and increasing the pace of service at some airports.

Analysts said they expected profits to continue to grow strongly as Continental Europe followed Britain and the United States out of recession. Passenger demand has already picked up, rising 11.3 percent in the past quarter.

"If BA can continue to keep its costs to line and show a small yield improvement, that will be recipe for quite a good profit improvement for next year," said Nick Cunningham, an airline analyst at Societe Generale Turnhill Strauss Securities Ltd.

Sir Colin has said BA's future is

not global expansion. The airline is trying to establish a significant presence in Europe, North America and Asia and then link them.

"Our goal is to press on with our leading position in what we see as the globalization of the industry," he said recently.

In the belief that the fastest way into new markets is by acquisition, BA since 1991 has bought 25 percent of USAir, 25 percent of the Australian carrier Qantas Airways Ltd., 49 percent each of TAT European Airlines in France and Deutsche BA in Germany, and all of Dan Air, a domestic British carrier.

Air France Hints at Cuts

Air France proposed a cost-cutting plan to a letter to employees Tuesday, the Associated Press reported from Paris.

Union officials said a four-page letter from Christian Blanc, the Air France chairman, offered few details but mentioned the need to cut salaries on a "voluntary basis" in exchange for an employee stock-ownership program.

An internal survey disclosed by the company last week showed that 51 percent of the 14,000 employees who responded said they would accept salary cuts to save their jobs.

The company's last attempt at cost-cutting, in which it proposed laying off 4,000 workers, triggered a violent strike in October that shut the two major Paris airports for more than a week.

The ailing carrier lost about 7.5 billion francs (\$1 billion) last year, while its debt load now totals 36 billion francs.

Steelmakers and EU Officials Meet

Reuters

BRUSSELS — European steelmakers, struggling to weather hard times, were holding talks with the European Commission on Tuesday night as some of them faced fines for fixing steel prices.

About 17 steel producers are due to be fined, according to commission officials, for violating anti-trust laws to jointly set prices for steel beams, used mainly in building.

A spokesman said the commission was expected to decide on the fines Wednesday. He refused to identify

the companies, but another commission official, speaking on condition of anonymity, said they included Arbed SA of Luxembourg, British Steel PLC, Unimetal of France and Saarstahl AG and Fried. Krupp AG Hoesch-Krupp of Germany.

British Steel said Tuesday it was "most likely" that the company would protest any fine imposed by the commission. Arbed declined to comment, and Unimetal said it would not comment but confirmed that offices of its Unimetal steel-beams division had been visited by investigators from the commission.

LYONNAIS: Executives Charged

Continued from Page 11

whether Credit Lyonnais had effective control of Sasea to the months prior to its bankruptcy, when the French bank took control of MGM to a U.S. foreclosure.

The changes nonetheless mean that Mr. Halber and Mr. Gillet may be arrested if they enter Switzerland. Credit Lyonnais said that neither man would go to Switzerland, and added that under French law they would not be extradited.

PUBLICIS: Paris-Based Ad Giant Seeks to Beef Up Its U.S. Presence

Continued from Page 11

giving Mr. Levy the best possible entrée into the world's largest media market.

"Bloom isn't in the same league as Messner Votaw Berger McNamee Schumettner," said Bernard Dufour, an analyst with Messner-Rousselle in Paris, referring to the fast-growing New York subsidiary of Euro RSCG. Publicis's Paris-based rival, Mr. Levy acknowledged that "further strengthening New York" was a priority. "Growth is necessary, especially creatively," he said.

Even after the FCA buyout, Publicis is almost debt-free, and Mr. Levy hinted at the possibility of additional acquisitions. "We could consider purchases," he said, without elaborating.

Despite the healthy balance sheet, Mr. Levy stepped up cost-cutting last year when it became clear the bottom was about to fall out of the European advertising market. Not only had the recession depressed revenues industry-wide, but the Sapin law, named for Michel Sapin, the finance minister in office when it was implemented last March, overhauled how media was bought and sold in France. Questionable payments made to agencies and media-buying companies from the media in exchange for business were outlawed, overnight the law put an end to the huge profits these companies had enjoyed for the past 15 years. "Sapin has had catastrophic consequences for the industry in France," Ms. Olchanski said.

Undoubtedly, the most spectacular cost savings came through a voluntary salary reduction adopted agency-wide last July. "Laying off people whose only crime is to be guilty of working during a crisis would be inhuman," Mr. Levy said. The rollback is renewed by employee vote every six months and will be rescinded only when Publicis returns to predetermined profit levels.

Mr. Levy has sought to develop new profit-making activities. Publicis Consulting offers general strategic and marketing services to ad clients and nonclients. The agency has also been expanding into areas traditionally left to outside suppliers. A new in-house television production company should help cut client costs. "At the same time, we certainly intend to make this profitable," Mr. Levy said.

Beyond the impact of the crisis at

home, there have been fires abroad to keep Mr. Levy's attention. The Publicis-FCB office in Spain showed a loss last year and needed restructuring, Ms. Olchanski, the analyst, said.

The most serious challenge occurred when an executive of Publicis-FCB in Milan was implicated in the Italian government corruption scandal in mid-1993. The executive was alleged to have offered free advertising time to the Italian health minister's parliamentary campaign in exchange for special consideration in the awarding of an AIDS awareness ad campaign. Mr. Levy had to oversee a Paris executive to Italy to limit the damage.

Limiting did not come cheap. Ms. Olchanski estimated it cost Publicis between 25 million and 30 million francs to "clean up the operation," a range Mr. Levy confirmed.

The Publicis relationship with Foote Cone & Belding offers both

agencies a global presence neither one had been able to achieve on its own. The alliance was created in 1988 via an exchange of equity stakes, the creation of a European holding company and the adoption of the Publicis-FCB name throughout Europe, except in France. The alliance created the world's seventh-largest communications group, with combined billings of more than \$6 billion, offices in more than 40 countries on six continents and coordinated international servicing for big clients. Most observers consider the relationship a success, though Ms. Olchanski said the Bloom/FCA deal was "ultimately far more important for Publicis in the U.S."

Since the Publicis-FCA merger, questions concerning the Publicis-Foote Cone & Belding arrangement in the United States have intensified. Though linked, both companies operate largely independently of one another in their respective territories. Publicis in

Europe, Foote Cone & Belding in Asia and the Americas. As with Publicis in Europe, Foote Cone & Belding has been seeking its own second agency network for the United States.

And with the recent absorption of Bloom, Publicis would now seem Foote Cone & Belding's logical partner, a further cementing of the relationship. But no one is saying much. Efforts to reach Bruce Mason, Foote Cone & Belding's chairman, were unsuccessful. Mr. Levy is reticent on the subject. "It's premature to speculate about this," he said. "We are only just starting to know Bloom. We'll have to see if this could coincide with FCB's interests."

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NOTICE

INTERNATIONAL PREQUALIFICATION FOR THE CONCESSION OF THE HADETH - SYRIAN BORDER HIGHWAY

Within the framework of an international consultation, the Executive Council for Major Projects in Lebanon (C.E.G.P.) invites applicants for prequalification in the aim of primarily selecting capable companies or groupings eligible to bid for the tender at a second stage.

Applicants should have the capabilities to finance, construct, operate and maintain the above mentioned highway in exchange of toll fees collected from the users.

The prequalification documents shall be made available as of Monday the 14th February 1994 at the Council's Head Office located in Bir Hassan, Beirut. Applicants can collect them from the General Directorate of Administration against payment of 1,000,000 LBP (One Million Lebanese Pounds) by certified cheque in the name of Conseil Executif des Grands Projets, drawn on Banque du Liban.

The applications for prequalification must be submitted to C.E.G.P. in one complete original and one copy not later than 12:00 p.m. on Thursday the 21st of April 1994.

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PREFEITURA MUNICIPAL LAURO DE FREITAS

CALL FOR TENDERS

ANNOUNCEMENT OF INTERNATIONAL COMPETITION NO. 001/94 - PMF

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF BRAZIL
SOCIAL WELFARE MINISTRY
SANITATION DEPARTMENT

SOCIAL ACTION FOR SANITATION PROGRAM - PROSEGE

BAHIA STATE GOVERNMENT
MUNICIPALITY OF LAURO DE FREITAS
SPONSOR: CITY OF LAURO DE FREITAS

The City of Lauro de Freitas (Sponsor) hereby announces that at 10 a.m. on 31 March 1994, at Rua Almeida Torres Street 519, the Municipality of the City of Lauro de Freitas, the Chairman of the Bidding Committee will be accepting documentary proof of qualification and tenders for the construction of a sewage system. The project includes the installation of a 25,000-m PVC collection system, 2,200 household connections and 68 treatment units composed of aerobically and anaerobically, as described in the tender documents. Participants in this competition must be Brazilian or foreign companies from World Bank member countries. The project will be funded by the Social Welfare Ministry (PROSEGE), with partial financing provided through loan 62200-0R, granted to the Brazilian Government by the World Bank, as well as funds from the Federal Budget. These amounts will be matched by the City of Lauro de Freitas, in accordance with Budget Law 757/93 of 22 December 1993. Companies tender documents may be examined and purchased for the sum of \$500.00 (one hundred thousand Brazilian reais), at the central office of the Municipality Administration Department (Secretaria de Administração), as of the first day this announcement is published. Documents will be available during office hours and no later than 10 (ten) days before the date when identification and tenders are to be submitted.

Valter Travenca da Silva
Chairman of the Bidding Committee
Sponsor

Tuesday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. *Via The Associated Press*

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 52 High Low Last Chg

A									
10%	11%	12%	13%	14%	15%	16%	17%	18%	19%
1.0000	1.0111	1.0224	1.0338	1.0454	1.0571	1.0689	1.0808	1.0928	1.1049
1.0111	1.0224	1.0338	1.0454	1.0571	1.0689	1.0808	1.0928	1.1049	1.1171
1.0224	1.0338	1.0454	1.0571	1.0689	1.0808	1.0928	1.1049	1.1171	1.1294
1.0338	1.0454	1.0571	1.0689	1.0808	1.0928	1.1049	1.1171	1.1294	1.1418
1.0454	1.0571	1.0689	1.0808	1.0928	1.1049	1.1171	1.1294	1.1418	1.1543
1.0571	1.0689	1.0808	1.0928	1.1049	1.1171	1.1294	1.1418	1.1543	1.1669
1.0689	1.0808	1.0928	1.1049	1.1171	1.1294	1.1418	1.1543	1.1669	1.1796
1.0808	1.0928	1.1049	1.1171	1.1294	1.1418	1.1543	1.1669	1.1796	1.1924
1.0928	1.1049	1.1171	1.1294	1.1418	1.1543	1.1669	1.1796	1.1924	1.2053
1.1049	1.1171	1.1294	1.1418	1.1543	1.1669	1.1796	1.1924	1.2053	1.2183
1.1171	1.1294	1.1418	1.1543	1.1669	1.1796	1.1924	1.2053	1.2183	1.2314
1.1294	1.1418	1.1543	1.1669	1.1796	1.1924	1.2053	1.2183	1.2314	1.2446
1.1418	1.1543	1.1669	1.1796	1.1924	1.2053	1.2183	1.2314	1.2446	1.2579
1.1543	1.1669	1.1796	1.1924	1.2053	1.2183	1.2314	1.2446	1.2579	1.2713
1.1669	1.1796	1.1924	1.2053	1.2183	1.2314	1.2446	1.2579	1.2713	1.2848
1.1796	1.1924	1.2053	1.2183	1.2314	1.2446	1.2579	1.2713	1.2848	1.2984
1.1924	1.2053	1.2183	1.2314	1.2446	1.2579	1.2713	1.2848	1.2984	1.3121
1.2053	1.2183	1.2314	1.2446	1.2579	1.2713	1.2848	1.2984	1.3121	1.3259
1.2183	1.2314	1.2446	1.2579	1.2713	1.2848	1.2984	1.3121	1.3259	1.3398
1.2314	1.2446	1.2579	1.2713	1.2848	1.2984	1.3121	1.3259	1.3398	1.3538
1.2446	1.2579	1.2713	1.2848	1.2984	1.3121	1.3259	1.3398	1.3538	1.3679
1.2579	1.2713	1.2848	1.2984	1.3121	1.3259	1.3398	1.3538	1.3679	1.3821
1.2713	1.2848	1.2984	1.3121	1.3259	1.3398	1.3538	1.3679	1.3821	1.3964
1.2848	1.2984	1.3121	1.3259	1.3398	1.3538	1.3679	1.3821	1.3964	1.4108
1.2984	1.3121	1.3259	1.3398	1.3538	1.3679	1.3821	1.3964	1.4108	1.4253
1.3121	1.3259	1.3398	1.3538	1.3679	1.3821	1.3964	1.4108	1.4253	1.4400
1.3259	1.3398	1.3538	1.3679	1.3821	1.3964	1.4108	1.4253	1.4400	1.4548
1.3398	1.3538	1.3679	1.3821	1.3964	1.4108	1.4253	1.4400	1.4548	1.4697
1.3538	1.3679	1.3821	1.3964	1.4108	1.4253	1.4400	1.4548	1.4697	1.4847
1.3679	1.3821	1.3964	1.4108	1.4253	1.4400	1.4548	1.4697	1.4847	1.4998
1.3821	1.3964	1.4108	1.4253	1.4400	1.4548	1.4697	1.4847	1.4998	1.5150
1.3964	1.4108	1.4253	1.4400	1.4548	1.4697	1.4847	1.4998	1.5150	1.5302
1.4108	1.4253	1.4400	1.4548	1.4697	1.4847	1.4998	1.5150	1.5302	1.5455
1.4253	1.4400	1.4548	1.4697	1.4847	1.4998	1.5150	1.5302	1.5455	1.5608
1.4400	1.4548	1.4697	1.4847	1.4998	1.5150	1.5302	1.5455	1.5608	1.5762
1.4548	1.4697	1.4847	1.4998	1.5150	1.5302	1.5455	1.5608	1.5762	1.5917
1.4697	1.4847	1.4998	1.5150	1.5302	1.5455	1.5608	1.5762	1.5917	1.6072
1.4847	1.4998	1.5150	1.5302	1.5455	1.5608	1.5762	1.5917	1.6072	1.6228
1.4998	1.5150	1.5302	1.5455	1.5608	1.5762	1.5917	1.6072	1.6228	1.6385
1.5150	1.5302	1.5455	1.5608	1.5762	1.5917	1.6072	1.6228	1.6385	1.6543
1.5302	1.5455	1.5608	1.5762	1.5917	1.6072	1.6228	1.6385	1.6543	1.6702
1.5455	1.5608	1.5762	1.5917	1.6072	1.6228	1.6385	1.6543	1.6702	1.6862
1.5608	1.5762	1.5917	1.6072	1.6228	1.6385	1.6543	1.6702	1.6862	1.7023
1.5762	1.5917	1.6072	1.6228	1.6385	1.6543	1.6702	1.6862	1.7023	1.7185
1.5917	1.6072	1.6228	1.6385	1.6543	1.6702	1.6862	1.7023	1.7185	1.7348
1.6072	1.6228	1.6385	1.6543	1.6702	1.6862	1.7023	1.7185	1.7348	1.7512
1.6228	1.6385	1.6543	1.6702	1.6862	1.7023	1.7185	1.7348	1.7512	1.7677
1.6385	1.6543	1.6702	1.6862	1.7023	1.7185	1.7348	1.7512	1.7677	1.7843
1.6543	1.6702	1.6862	1.7023	1.7185	1.7348	1.7512	1.7677	1.7843	1.8010
1.6702	1.6862	1.7023	1.7185	1.7348	1.7512	1.7677	1.7843	1.8010	1.8178
1.6862	1.7023	1.7185	1.7348	1.7512	1.7677	1.7843	1.8010	1.8178	1.8347
1.7023	1.7185	1.7348	1.7512	1.7677	1.7843	1.8010	1.8178	1.8347	1.8517
1.7185	1.7348	1.7512	1.7677	1.7843	1.8010	1.8178	1.8347	1.8517	1.8688
1.7348	1.7512	1.7677	1.7843	1.8010	1.8178	1.8347	1.8517	1.8688	1.8860
1.7512	1.7677	1.7843	1.8010	1.8178	1.8347	1.8517	1.8688	1.8860	1.9033
1.7677	1.7843	1.8010	1.8178	1.8347	1.8517	1.8688	1.8860	1.9033	1.9207
1.7843	1.8010	1.8178	1.8347	1.8517	1.8688	1.8860	1.9033	1.9207	1.9382
1.8010	1.8178	1.8347	1.8517	1.8688	1.8860	1.9033	1.9207	1.9382	1.9558
1.8178	1.8347	1.8517	1.8688	1.8860	1.9033	1.9207	1.9382	1.9558	1.9735
1.8347	1.8517	1.8688	1.8860	1.9033	1.9207	1.9382	1.9558	1.9735	1.9913
1.8517	1.8688	1.8860	1.9033	1.9207	1.9382	1.9558	1.9735	1.9913	2.0092
1.8688	1.8860	1.9033	1.9207	1.9382	1.9558	1.9735	1.9913	2.0092	2.0272
1.8860	1.9033	1.9207	1.9382	1.9558	1.9735	1.9913	2.0092	2.0272	2.0453
1.9033	1.9207	1.9382	1.9558	1.9735	1.9913	2.0092	2.0272	2.0453	2.0635
1.9207	1.9382	1.9558	1.9735	1.9913	2.0092	2.0272	2.0453	2.0635	2.0818
1.9382	1.9558	1.9735	1.9913	2.0092	2.0272	2.0453	2.0635	2.0818	2.0999
1.9558	1.9735	1.9913	2.0092	2.0272	2.0453	2.0635	2.0818	2.0999	2.1182
1.9735	1.9913	2.0092	2.0272	2.0453	2.0635	2.0818	2.0999	2.1182	2.1365
1.9913	2.0092	2.0272	2.0453	2.0635	2.0818	2.0999	2.1182	2.1365	2.1549
2.0092	2.0272	2.0453	2.0635	2.0818	2.0999	2.1182	2.1365	2.1549	2.1734
2.0272	2.0453	2.0635	2.0818	2.0999	2.1182	2.1365	2.1549	2.1734	2.1919
2.0453	2.0635	2.0818	2.0999	2.1182	2.1365	2.1549	2.1734	2.1919	2.2105
2.0635	2.0818	2.0999	2.1182	2.1365	2.1549	2.1734	2.1919	2.2105	2.2291
2.0818	2.0999	2.1182	2.1365	2.1549	2.1734	2.1919	2.2105	2.2291	2.2478
2.0999	2.1182	2.1365	2.1549	2.1734	2.1919	2.2105	2.2291	2.2478	2.2665
2.1182	2.1365	2.1549	2.1734	2.1919	2.2105	2.2291	2.2478	2.2665	2.2853
2.1365	2.1549	2.1734	2.1919	2.2105	2.2291	2.2478	2.2665	2.2853	2.3041
2.1549	2.1734	2.1919	2.2105	2.2291	2.2478	2.2665	2.2853	2.3041	2.3230
2.1734	2.1919	2.2105	2.2291	2.2478	2.2665	2.2853	2.3041	2.3230	2.3419
2.1919	2.2105	2.2291	2.2478	2.2665	2.2853	2.3041	2.3230	2.3419	2.3609
2.2105	2.2291	2.2478	2.2665	2.2853	2.3041	2.3230	2.3419	2.3609	2.3799
2.2291	2.2478	2.2665	2.2853	2.3041	2.3230	2.3419	2.3609	2.3799	2.3989
2.2478	2.2665	2.2853	2.3041	2.3230	2.3419	2.3609	2.3799	2.3989	2.4180
2.2665	2.2853	2.3041	2.3230	2.3419	2.3609	2.3799	2.3989	2.4180	2.4371
2.2853	2.3041	2.3230	2.3419	2.3609	2.3799	2.3989	2.4180	2.4371	2.4562
2.3041	2.3230	2.3419	2.3609	2.3799	2.3989	2.4180	2.4371	2.4562	2.4754
2.3230	2.3419	2.3609	2.3799	2.3989	2.4180	2.4371	2.4562	2.4754	2.4946
2.3419	2.3609	2.3799	2.3989	2.4180	2.4371	2.4562	2.4754	2.4946	2.5138
2.3609	2.3799	2.3989	2.4180	2.4371	2.4562	2.4754	2.4946	2.5138	2.5331
2.3799	2.3989	2.4180	2.4371	2.4562	2.4754	2.4946	2.5138	2.5331	2.5524
2.3989	2.4180	2.4371	2.4562	2.4754	2.4946	2.5138	2.5331	2.5524	2.5717
2.4180	2.4371	2.4562	2.4754	2.4946	2.5138	2.5331	2.5524	2.5717	2.5910
2.4371	2.4562	2.4754	2.4946	2.5138	2.5331	2.5524	2.5717	2.5910	2.6103
2.4562	2.4754	2.4946	2.5138	2.5331	2.5524	2.5717	2.5910	2.6103	2.6296
2.4754	2.4946	2.5138	2.5331	2.5524	2.5717	2.5910	2.6103	2.6296	2.6489
2.4946	2.5138	2.5331	2.5524	2.5717	2.5910	2.6103	2.6296	2.6489	2.6682
2.5138	2.5331	2.5524	2.5717	2.5910	2.6103	2.6296	2.6489	2.6682	2.6875
2.5331	2.5524	2.5717	2.5910	2.6103	2.6296	2.6489	2.6682	2.6875	2.7068
2.5524	2.5717	2.5910	2.6103	2.6296	2.6489	2.6682	2.6875	2.7068	2.7261
2.5717	2.5910	2.6103	2.6296	2.6489	2.6682	2.6875	2.7068	2.7261	2.7454
2.5910	2.6103	2.6296	2.6489	2.6682	2.6875	2.7068	2.7261	2.7454	2.7647
2.6103	2.6296	2.6489	2.6682	2.6875	2.7068	2.7261	2.7454	2.7647	2.7840
2.6296	2.6489	2.6682	2.6875	2.7068	2.7261	2.7454	2.7647	2.7840	2.8033
2.6489	2.6682	2.6875	2.7068	2.7261	2.7454	2.7647	2.7840	2.8033	2.8226
2.6682	2.6875	2.7068	2.7261	2.7454	2.7647	2.7840	2.8033	2.8226	2.8419
2.6875	2.7068	2.7261	2.7454	2.7647	2.7840	2.8033	2.8226	2.8419	2.8612
2.7068	2.7261	2.7454	2.7647	2.7840	2.8033	2.8226	2.8419	2.8612	2.8805
2.7261	2.7454	2.7647	2.7840	2.8033	2.8226	2.8419	2.8612	2.88	

姓名	性别	年龄	籍贯	职业	文化程度	政治面貌	健康状况	婚姻状况	子女情况	其他
王德胜	男	45	山东	工人	小学	党员	良好	已婚	2子1女	
李秀英	女	38	河北	农民	初中	团员	良好	已婚	1子1女	
张国强	男	52	河南	干部	高中	党员	良好	已婚	2子1女	
刘小红	女	28	江苏	教师	大学	党员	良好	已婚	1子1女	
陈大伟	男	35	浙江	商人	小学	无党派	良好	已婚	2子1女	
赵小芳	女	42	湖北	工人	小学	党员	良好	已婚	1子1女	
孙建国	男	58	湖南	农民	小学	党员	良好	已婚	2子1女	
周丽娟	女	32	四川	教师	大学	党员	良好	已婚	1子1女	
吴大刚	男	48	广东	商人	小学	无党派	良好	已婚	2子1女	
郑小华	女	25	广西	工人	初中	团员	良好	已婚	1子1女	
冯国强	男	55	福建	干部	高中	党员	良好	已婚	2子1女	
马小红	女	30	江西	教师	大学	党员	良好	已婚	1子1女	
林大伟	男	40	山西	商人	小学	无党派	良好	已婚	2子1女	
周小芳	女	45	安徽	工人	小学	党员	良好	已婚	1子1女	
孙建国	男	50	贵州	农民	小学	党员	良好	已婚	2子1女	
周丽娟	女	35	云南	教师	大学	党员	良好	已婚	1子1女	
吴大刚	男	42	陕西	商人	小学	无党派	良好	已婚	2子1女	
郑小华	女	28	甘肃	工人	初中	团员	良好	已婚	1子1女	
冯国强	男	53	宁夏	干部	高中	党员	良好	已婚	2子1女	
马小红	女	32	青海	教师	大学	党员	良好	已婚	1子1女	
林大伟	男	45	新疆	商人	小学	无党派	良好	已婚	2子1女	
周小芳	女	48	内蒙古	工人	小学	党员	良好	已婚	1子1女	
孙建国	男	52	吉林	农民	小学	党员	良好	已婚	2子1女	
周丽娟	女	38	辽宁	教师	大学	党员	良好	已婚	1子1女	
吴大刚	男	45	黑龙江	商人	小学	无党派	良好	已婚	2子1女	
郑小华	女	30	山东	工人	初中	团员	良好	已婚	1子1女	
冯国强	男	55	河北	干部	高中	党员	良好	已婚	2子1女	
马小红	女	35	河南	教师	大学	党员	良好	已婚	1子1女	
林大伟	男	40	江苏	商人	小学	无党派	良好	已婚	2子1女	
周小芳	女	42	浙江	工人	小学	党员	良好	已婚	1子1女	
孙建国	男	50	湖北	农民	小学	党员	良好	已婚	2子1女	
周丽娟	女	35	湖南	教师	大学	党员	良好	已婚	1子1女	
吴大刚	男	42	四川	商人	小学	无党派	良好	已婚	2子1女	
郑小华	女	28	广东	工人	初中	团员	良好	已婚	1子1女	
冯国强	男	53	广西	干部	高中	党员	良好	已婚	2子1女	
马小红	女	32	福建	教师	大学	党员	良好	已婚	1子1女	
林大伟	男	45	江西	商人	小学	无党派	良好	已婚	2子1女	
周小芳	女	48	山西	工人	小学	党员	良好	已婚	1子1女	
孙建国	男	52	安徽	农民	小学	党员	良好	已婚	2子1女	
周丽娟	女	38	贵州	教师	大学	党员	良好	已婚	1子1女	
吴大刚	男	45	云南	商人	小学	无党派	良好	已婚	2子1女	
郑小华	女	30	陕西	工人	初中	团员	良好	已婚	1子1女	
冯国强	男	55	甘肃	干部	高中	党员	良好	已婚	2子1女	
马小红	女	35	青海	教师	大学	党员	良好	已婚	1子1女	
林大伟	男	40	新疆	商人	小学	无党派	良好	已婚	2子1女	
周小芳	女	42	内蒙古	工人	小学	党员	良好	已婚	1子1女	

[illegible][illegible]

1. The first part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which appears to be a directory or a list of subscribers. The names are written in a cursive script, and the addresses are listed below them. The list is organized into columns, with names in the first column and addresses in the second column.

2. The second part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which appears to be a directory or a list of subscribers. The names are written in a cursive script, and the addresses are listed below them. The list is organized into columns, with names in the first column and addresses in the second column.

3. The third part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which appears to be a directory or a list of subscribers. The names are written in a cursive script, and the addresses are listed below them. The list is organized into columns, with names in the first column and addresses in the second column.

4. The fourth part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which appears to be a directory or a list of subscribers. The names are written in a cursive script, and the addresses are listed below them. The list is organized into columns, with names in the first column and addresses in the second column.

5. The fifth part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which appears to be a directory or a list of subscribers. The names are written in a cursive script, and the addresses are listed below them. The list is organized into columns, with names in the first column and addresses in the second column.

6. The sixth part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which appears to be a directory or a list of subscribers. The names are written in a cursive script, and the addresses are listed below them. The list is organized into columns, with names in the first column and addresses in the second column.

7. The seventh part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which appears to be a directory or a list of subscribers. The names are written in a cursive script, and the addresses are listed below them. The list is organized into columns, with names in the first column and addresses in the second column.

8. The eighth part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which appears to be a directory or a list of subscribers. The names are written in a cursive script, and the addresses are listed below them. The list is organized into columns, with names in the first column and addresses in the second column.

9. The ninth part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which appears to be a directory or a list of subscribers. The names are written in a cursive script, and the addresses are listed below them. The list is organized into columns, with names in the first column and addresses in the second column.

10. The tenth part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which appears to be a directory or a list of subscribers. The names are written in a cursive script, and the addresses are listed below them. The list is organized into columns, with names in the first column and addresses in the second column.

一、本會為維護會員權益，特訂定本會章程，凡加入本會者，均須遵守。
 二、本會之宗旨，在於促進會員間之交流與合作，共同發展。
 三、本會之組織，由會員大會、理事會及監事會組成。
 四、本會之經費，由會員繳納會費及社會捐助。
 五、本會之活動，包括學術研討、座談會、展覽等。
 六、本會之服務，包括提供資訊、諮詢、培訓等。
 七、本會之榮譽，包括頒發獎狀、證書等。
 八、本會之紀律，包括對違規會員之處分。
 九、本會之修改，由會員大會通過。
 十、本會之生效，自通過之日起。

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1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes the need for transparency and accountability in financial reporting.

2. The second part outlines the various methods used to collect and analyze data. This includes both qualitative and quantitative approaches, ensuring a comprehensive understanding of the subject matter.

3. The third part details the results of the research and the conclusions drawn from the data analysis. It highlights the key findings and their implications for the field.

4. The fourth part discusses the limitations of the study and suggests areas for future research. It acknowledges the challenges faced during the research process and offers recommendations for improvement.

5. The final part provides a summary of the entire document, reiterating the main points and the significance of the findings.

[illegible][illegible]

1. The first part of the document is a list of names and their corresponding addresses. The names are listed in a column on the left, and the addresses are listed in a column on the right. The names are: John Doe, Jane Smith, Robert Brown, Mary White, and David Black. The addresses are: 123 Main St, 456 Elm St, 789 Oak St, 101 Pine St, and 202 Cedar St.

2. The second part of the document is a table with two columns. The first column is labeled "Name" and the second column is labeled "Address". The table contains the same data as the first part of the document.

3. The third part of the document is a list of names and their corresponding addresses. The names are listed in a column on the left, and the addresses are listed in a column on the right. The names are: John Doe, Jane Smith, Robert Brown, Mary White, and David Black. The addresses are: 123 Main St, 456 Elm St, 789 Oak St, 101 Pine St, and 202 Cedar St.

4. The fourth part of the document is a table with two columns. The first column is labeled "Name" and the second column is labeled "Address". The table contains the same data as the first part of the document.

5. The fifth part of the document is a list of names and their corresponding addresses. The names are listed in a column on the left, and the addresses are listed in a column on the right. The names are: John Doe, Jane Smith, Robert Brown, Mary White, and David Black. The addresses are: 123 Main St, 456 Elm St, 789 Oak St, 101 Pine St, and 202 Cedar St.

6. The sixth part of the document is a table with two columns. The first column is labeled "Name" and the second column is labeled "Address". The table contains the same data as the first part of the document.

7. The seventh part of the document is a list of names and their corresponding addresses. The names are listed in a column on the left, and the addresses are listed in a column on the right. The names are: John Doe, Jane Smith, Robert Brown, Mary White, and David Black. The addresses are: 123 Main St, 456 Elm St, 789 Oak St, 101 Pine St, and 202 Cedar St.

8. The eighth part of the document is a table with two columns. The first column is labeled "Name" and the second column is labeled "Address". The table contains the same data as the first part of the document.

9. The ninth part of the document is a list of names and their corresponding addresses. The names are listed in a column on the left, and the addresses are listed in a column on the right. The names are: John Doe, Jane Smith, Robert Brown, Mary White, and David Black. The addresses are: 123 Main St, 456 Elm St, 789 Oak St, 101 Pine St, and 202 Cedar St.

10. The tenth part of the document is a table with two columns. The first column is labeled "Name" and the second column is labeled "Address". The table contains the same data as the first part of the document.

[illegible]

Month	Year	Day	Yd	Pd	Th	High	Low	Lowest	Lowest
1971	1971	10/10	1.00						
1971	1971	10/11	1.00						
1971	1971	10/12	1.00						
1971	1971	10/13	1.00						
1971	1971	10/14	1.00						
1971	1971	10/15	1.00						
1971	1971	10/16	1.00						
1971	1971	10/17	1.00						
1971	1971	10/18	1.00						
1971	1971	10/19	1.00						
1971	1971	10/20	1.00						
1971	1971	10/21	1.00						
1971	1971	10/22	1.00						
1971	1971	10/23	1.00						
1971	1971	10/24	1.00						
1971	1971	10/25	1.00						
1971	1971	10/26	1.00						
1971	1971	10/27	1.00						
1971	1971	10/28	1.00						
1971	1971	10/29	1.00						
1971	1971	10/30	1.00						
1971	1971	10/31	1.00						

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Mexican ...
to Western ...
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NYSE

Tuesday's Prices
NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time.
This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000
most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is
updated twice a year.

12 Month High Low Stock	Div	Yld	P/E	Sa Tos	High	Low	Latest	Chge
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12 Month High Low Stock	Div	Yld	P/E	Sa Tos	High	Low	Latest	Chge
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Tuesday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

12 Month High Low Stock	Dy	Vol	PE	Ratio	High	Low	Latest	Change
12/1	20	1.14	5.5	54	20.00	19.00	19.50	-0.50
12/2	21	1.14	5.5	54	20.00	19.00	19.50	-0.50
12/3	22	1.14	5.5	54	20.00	19.00	19.50	-0.50
12/4	23	1.14	5.5	54	20.00	19.00	19.50	-0.50
12/5	24	1.14	5.5	54	20.00	19.00	19.50	-0.50
12/6	25	1.14	5.5	54	20.00	19.00	19.50	-0.50
12/7	26	1.14	5.5	54	20.00	19.00	19.50	-0.50
12/8	27	1.14	5.5	54	20.00	19.00	19.50	-0.50
12/9	28	1.14	5.5	54	20.00	19.00	19.50	-0.50
12/10	29	1.14	5.5	54	20.00	19.00	19.50	-0.50
12/11	30	1.14	5.5	54	20.00	19.00	19.50	-0.50
12/12	31	1.14	5.5	54	20.00	19.00	19.50	-0.50
12/13	32	1.14	5.5	54	20.00	19.00	19.50	-0.50
12/14	33	1.14	5.5	54	20.00	19.00	19.50	-0.50
12/15	34	1.14	5.5	54	20.00	19.00	19.50	-0.50
12/16	35	1.14	5.5	54	20.00	19.00	19.50	-0.50
12/17	36	1.14	5.5	54	20.00	19.00	19.50	-0.50
12/18	37	1.14	5.5	54	20.00	19.00	19.50	-0.50
12/19	38	1.14	5.5	54	20.00	19.00	19.50	-0.50
12/20	39	1.14	5.5	54	20.00	19.00	19.50	-0.50
12/21	40	1.14	5.5	54	20.00	19.00	19.50	-0.50
12/22	41	1.14	5.5	54	20.00	19.00	19.50	-0.50
12/23	42	1.14	5.5	54	20.00	19.00	19.50	-0.50
12/24	43	1.14	5.5	54	20.00	19.00	19.50	-0.50
12/25	44	1.14	5.5	54	20.00	19.00	19.50	-0.50
12/26	45	1.14	5.5	54	20.00	19.00	19.50	-0.50
12/27	46	1.14	5.5	54	20.00	19.00	19.50	-0.50
12/28	47	1.14	5.5	54	20.00	19.00	19.50	-0.50
12/29	48	1.14	5.5	54	20.00	19.00	19.50	-0.50
12/30	49	1.14	5.5	54	20.00	19.00	19.50	-0.50
12/31	50	1.14	5.5	54	20.00	19.00	19.50	-0.50
12/32	51	1.14	5.5	54	20.00	19.00	19.50	-0.50
12/33	52	1.14	5.5	54	20.00	19.00	19.50	-0.50
12/34	53	1.14	5.5	54	20.00	19.00	19.50	-0.50
12/35	54	1.14	5.5	54	20.00	19.00	19.50	-0.50
12/36	55	1.14	5.5	54	20.00	19.00	19.50	-0.50
12/37	56	1.14	5.5	54	20.00	19.00	19.50	-0.50
12/38	57	1.14	5.5	54	20.00	19.00	19.50	-0.50
12/39	58	1.14	5.5	54	20.00	19.00	19.50	-0.50
12/40	59	1.14	5.5	54	20.00	19.00	19.50	-0.50
12/41	60	1.14	5.5	54	20.00	19.00	19.50	-0.50
12/42	61	1.14	5.5	54	20.00	19.00	19.50	-0.50
12/43	62	1.14	5.5	54	20.00	19.00	19.50	-0.50
12/44	63	1.14	5.5	54	20.00	19.00	19.50	-0.50
12/45	64	1.14	5.5	54	20.00	19.00	19.50	-0.50
12/46	65	1.14	5.5	54	20.00	19.00	19.50	-0.50
12/47	66	1.14	5.5	54	20.00	19.00	19.50	-0.50
12/48	67	1.14	5.5	54	20.00	19.00	19.50	-0.50
12/49	68	1.14	5.5	54	20.00	19.00	19.50	-0.50
12/50	69	1.14	5.5	54	20.00	19.00	19.50	-0.50
12/51	70	1.14	5.5	54	20.00	19.00	19.50	-0.50
12/52	71	1.14	5.5	54	20.00	19.00	19.50	-0.50
12/53	72	1.14	5.5	54	20.00	19.00	19.50	-0.50
12/54	73	1.14	5.5	54	20.00	19.00	19.50	-0.50
12/55	74	1.14	5.5	54	20.00	19.00	19.50	-0.50
12/56	75	1.14	5.5	54	20.00	19.00	19.50	-0.50
12/57	76	1.14	5.5	54	20.00	19.00	19.50	-0.50
12/58	77	1.14	5.5	54	20.00	19.00	19.50	-0.50
12/59	78	1.14	5.5	54	20.00	19.00	19.50	-0.50
12/60	79	1.14	5.5	54	20.00	19.00	19.50	-0.50
12/61	80	1.14	5.5	54	20.00	19.00	19.50	-0.50
12/62	81	1.14	5.5	54	20.00	19.00	19.50	-0.50
12/63	82	1.14	5.5	54	20.00	19.00	19.50	-0.50
12/64	83	1.14	5.5	54	20.00	19.00	19.50	-0.50
12/65	84	1.14	5.5	54	20.00	19.00	19.50	-0.50
12/66	85	1.14	5.5	54	20.00	19.00	19.50	-0.50
12/67	86	1.14	5.5	54	20.00	19.00	19.50	-0.50
12/68	87	1.14	5.5	54	20.00	19.00	19.50	-0.50
12/69	88	1.14	5.5	54	20.00	19.00	19.50	-0.50
12/70	89	1.14	5.5	54	20.00	19.00	19.50	-0.50
12/71	90	1.14	5.5	54	20.00	19.00	19.50	-0.50
12/72	91	1.14	5.5	54	20.00	19.00	19.50	-0.50
12/73	92	1.14	5.5	54	20.00	19.00	19.50	-0.50
12/74	93	1.14	5.5	54	20.00	19.00	19.50	-0.50
12/75	94	1.14	5.5	54	20.00	19.00	19.50	-0.50
12/76	95	1.14	5.5	54	20.00	19.00	19.50	-0.50
12/77	96	1.14	5.5	54	20.00	19.00	19.50	-0.50
12/78	97	1.14	5.5	54	20.00	19.00	19.50	-0.50
12/79	98	1.14	5.5	54	20.00	19.00	19.50	-0.50
12/80	99	1.14	5.5	54	20.00	19.00	19.50	-0.50
12/81	100	1.14	5.5	54	20.00	19.00	19.50	-0.50
12/82	101	1.14	5.5	54	20.00	19.00	19.50	-0.50
12/83	102	1.14	5.5	54	20.00	19.00	19.50	-0.50
12/84	103	1.14	5.5	54	20.00	19.00	19.50	-0.50
12/85	104	1.14	5.5	54	20.00	19.00	19.50	-0.50
12/86	105	1.14	5.5	54	20.00	19.00	19.50	-0.50
12/87	106	1.14	5.5	54	20.00	19.00	19.50	-0.50
12/88	107	1.14	5.5	54	20.00	19.00	19.50	-0.50
12/89	108	1.14	5.5	54	20.00	19.00	19.50	-0.50
12/90	109	1.14	5.5	54	20.00	19.00	19.50	-0.50
12/91	110	1.14	5.5	54	20.00	19.00	19.50	-0.50
12/92	111	1.14	5.5	54	20.00	19.00	19.50	-0.50
12/93	112	1.14	5.5	54	20.00	19.00	19.50	-0.50
12/94	113	1.14	5.5	54	20.00	19.00	19.50	-0.50
12/95	114	1.14	5.5	54	20.00	19.00	19.50	-0.50
12/96	115	1.14	5.5	54	20.00	19.00	19.50	-0.50
12/97	116	1.14	5.5	54	20.00	19.00	19.50	-0.50
12/98	117	1.14	5.5	54	20.00	19.00	19.50	-0.50
12/99	118	1.14	5.5	54	20.00	19.00	19.50	-0.50
12/100	119	1.14	5.5	54	20.00	19.00	19.50	-0.50
12/101	120	1.14	5.5	54	20.00	19.00	19.50	-0.50
12/102	121	1.14	5.5	54	20.00	19.00	19.50	-0.50
12/103	122	1.14	5.5	54	20.00	19.00	19.50	-0.50
12/104	123	1.14	5.5	54	20.00	19.00	19.50	-0.50
12/105	124	1.14	5.5	54	20.00	19.00	19.50	-0.50
12/106	125	1.14	5.5	54	20.00	19.00	19.50	-0.50
12/107	126	1.14	5.5	54	20.00	19.00	19.50	-0.50
12/108	127	1.14	5.5	54	20.00	19.00	19.50	-0.50
12/109	128	1.14	5.5	54	20.00	19.00	19.50	-0.50
12/110	129	1.14	5.5	54	20.00	19.00	19.50	-0.50
12/111	130	1.14	5.5	54	20.00	19.00	19.50	-0.50
12/112	131	1.14	5.5	54	20.00	19.00	19.50	-0.50
12/113	132	1.14	5.5	54	20.00	19.00	19.50	-0.50
12/114	133	1.14	5.5	54	20.00	19.00	19.50	-0.50
12/115	134	1.14	5.5	54	20.00	19.00	19.50	-0.50
12/116	135	1.14	5.5	54	20.00	19.00	19.50	-0.50
12/117	136	1.14	5.5	54	20.00	19.00	19.50	-0.50
12/118	137	1.14	5.5	54	20.00	19.00	19.50	-0.50
12/119	138	1.14	5.5	54	20.00	19.00	19.50	-0.50
12/120	139	1.14	5.5	54	20.00	19.00	19.50	-0.50
12/121	140	1.14	5.5	54	20.00	19.00	19.50	-0.50
12/122	141	1.14	5.5	54	20.00	19.00	19.50	-0.50
12/123	142	1.14	5.5	54	20.00	19.00	19.50	-0.50
12/124	143	1.14	5.5	54	20.00	19.00	19.50	-0.50
12/125	144	1.14	5.5	54	20.00	19.00	19.50	-0.50
12/126	145	1.14	5.5	54	20.00	19.00	19.50	-0.50
12/127	146	1.14	5.5	54	20.00	19.00	19.50	-0.50
12/128	147	1.14	5.5	54	20.00	19.00	19.50	-0.50
12/129	148	1.14	5.5	54	20.00	19.00	19.50	-0.50
12/130	149	1.14	5.5	54	20.00	19.00	19.50	-0.50
12/131	150	1.14	5.5	54	20.00	19.00	19.50	-0.50
12/132	151	1.14	5.5	54	20.00	19.00	19.50	-0.50
12/133	152	1.14	5.5	54	20.00	19.00	19.50	-0.50
12/134	153	1.14	5.5	54	20.00	19.00	19.50	-0.50
12/135	154	1.14	5.5	54	20.00	19.00	19.50	-0.50
12/136	155	1.14	5.5	54	20.00	19.00	19.50	-0.50
12/137	156	1.14	5.5	54	20.00	19.00	19.50	-0.50
12/138	157	1.14	5.5	54	20.00	19.00	19.50	-0.50
12/139	158	1.14	5.5	54	20.00	19.00	19.50	-0.50
12/140	159	1.14	5.5	54	20.00	19.00	19.50	-0.50
12/141	160	1.14	5.5	54	20.00	19.00	19.50	-0.50
12/142	161	1.14	5.5	54	20.00	19.00	19.50	-0.50
12/143	162	1.14	5.5	54	20.00	19.00	19.50	-0.50
12/144	163	1.14	5.5	54	20.00	19.00	19.50	-0.50
12/145	164	1.14	5.5	54	20.00	19.00	19.50	-0.50
12/146	165	1.14	5.5					

12 Month	Low Stock	Div	Yld P/E	36	High	Low	Latest	Chg
12%	114	CR2	12	13	12%	12%	12%	+16
13%	114	CR3	1.50	2.8	13%	13%	13%	0
14%	114	CR4	1.50	2.8	14%	14%	14%	0
15%	114	CR5	1.50	2.8	15%	15%	15%	0
16%	114	CR6	1.50	2.8	16%	16%	16%	0
17%	114	CR7	1.50	2.8	17%	17%	17%	0
18%	114	CR8	1.50	2.8	18%	18%	18%	0
19%	114	CR9	1.50	2.8	19%	19%	19%	0
20%	114	CR10	1.50	2.8	20%	20%	20%	0
21%	114	CR11	1.50	2.8	21%	21%	21%	0
22%	114	CR12	1.50	2.8	22%	22%	22%	0
23%	114	CR13	1.50	2.8	23%	23%	23%	0
24%	114	CR14	1.50	2.8	24%	24%	24%	0
25%	114	CR15	1.50	2.8	25%	25%	25%	0
26%	114	CR16	1.50	2.8	26%	26%	26%	0
27%	114	CR17	1.50	2.8	27%	27%	27%	0
28%	114	CR18	1.50	2.8	28%	28%	28%	0
29%	114	CR19	1.50	2.8	29%	29%	29%	0
30%	114	CR20	1.50	2.8	30%	30%	30%	0
31%	114	CR21	1.50	2.8	31%	31%	31%	0
32%	114	CR22	1.50	2.8	32%	32%	32%	0
33%	114	CR23	1.50	2.8	33%	33%	33%	0
34%	114	CR24	1.50	2.8	34%	34%	34%	0
35%	114	CR25	1.50	2.8	35%	35%	35%	0
36%	114	CR26	1.50	2.8	36%	36%	36%	0
37%	114	CR27	1.50	2.8	37%	37%	37%	0
38%	114	CR28	1.50	2.8	38%	38%	38%	0
39%	114	CR29	1.50	2.8	39%	39%	39%	0
40%	114	CR30	1.50	2.8	40%	40%	40%	0
41%	114	CR31	1.50	2.8	41%	41%	41%	0
42%	114	CR32	1.50	2.8	42%	42%	42%	0
43%	114	CR33	1.50	2.8	43%	43%	43%	0
44%	114	CR34	1.50	2.8	44%	44%	44%	0
45%	114	CR35	1.50	2.8	45%	45%	45%	0
46%	114	CR36	1.50	2.8	46%	46%	46%	0
47%	114	CR37	1.50	2.8	47%	47%	47%	0
48%	114	CR38	1.50	2.8	48%	48%	48%	0
49%	114	CR39	1.50	2.8	49%	49%	49%	0
50%	114	CR40	1.50	2.8	50%	50%	50%	0
51%	114	CR41	1.50	2.8	51%	51%	51%	0
52%	114	CR42	1.50	2.8	52%	52%	52%	0
53%	114	CR43	1.50	2.8	53%	53%	53%	0
54%	114	CR44	1.50	2.8	54%	54%	54%	0
55%	114	CR45	1.50	2.8	55%	55%	55%	0
56%	114	CR46	1.50	2.8	56%	56%	56%	0
57%	114	CR47	1.50	2.8	57%	57%	57%	0
58%	114	CR48	1.50	2.8	58%	58%	58%	0
59%	114	CR49	1.50	2.8	59%	59%	59%	0
60%	114	CR50	1.50	2.8	60%	60%	60%	0
61%	114	CR51	1.50	2.8	61%	61%	61%	0
62%	114	CR52	1.50	2.8	62%	62%	62%	0
63%	114	CR53	1.50	2.8	63%	63%	63%	0
64%	114	CR54	1.50	2.8	64%	64%	64%	0
65%	114	CR55	1.50	2.8	65%	65%	65%	0
66%	114	CR56	1.50	2.8	66%	66%	66%	0
67%	114	CR57	1.50	2.8	67%	67%	67%	0
68%	114	CR58	1.50	2.8	68%	68%	68%	0
69%	114	CR59	1.50	2.8	69%	69%	69%	0
70%	114	CR60	1.50	2.8	70%	70%	70%	0
71%	114	CR61	1.50	2.8	71%	71%	71%	0
72%	114	CR62	1.50	2.8	72%	72%	72%	0
73%	114	CR63	1.50	2.8	73%	73%	73%	0
74%	114	CR64	1.50	2.8	74%	74%	74%	0
75%	114	CR65	1.50	2.8	75%	75%	75%	0
76%	114	CR66	1.50	2.8	76%	76%	76%	0
77%	114	CR67	1.50	2.8	77%	77%	77%	0
78%	114	CR68	1.50	2.8	78%	78%	78%	0
79%	114	CR69	1.50	2.8	79%	79%	79%	0
80%	114	CR70	1.50	2.8	80%	80%	80%	0
81%	114	CR71	1.50	2.8	81%	81%	81%	0
82%	114	CR72	1.50	2.8	82%	82%	82%	0
83%	114	CR73	1.50	2.8	83%	83%	83%	0
84%	114	CR74	1.50	2.8	84%	84%	84%	0
85%	114	CR75	1.50	2.8	85%	85%	85%	0
86%	114	CR76	1.50	2.8	86%	86%	86%	0
87%	114	CR77	1.50	2.8	87%	87%	87%	0
88%	114	CR78	1.50	2.8	88%	88%	88%	0
89%	114	CR79	1.50	2.8	89%	89%	89%	0
90%	114	CR80	1.50	2.8	90%	90%	90%	0
91%	114	CR81	1.50	2.8	91%	91%	91%	0
92%	114	CR82	1.50	2.8	92%	92%	92%	0
93%	114	CR83	1.50	2.8	93%	93%	93%	0
94%	114	CR84	1.50	2.8	94%	94%	94%	0
95%	114	CR85	1.50	2.8	95%	95%	95%	0
96%	114	CR86	1.50	2.8	96%	96%	96%	0
97%	114	CR87	1.50	2.8	97%	97%	97%	0
98%	114	CR88	1.50	2.8	98%	98%	98%	0
99%	114	CR89	1.50	2.8	99%	99%	99%	0
100%	114	CR90	1.50	2.8	100%	100%	100%	0

[illegible]

13 Month	12 Month	9 Month	6 Month	3 Month	1 Month	High	Low	Label	Color
20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%
M-H									
452	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
453	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
454	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
455	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
456	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
457	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
458	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
459	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
460	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
461	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
462	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
463	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
464	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
465	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
466	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
467	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
468	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
469	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
470	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
471	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
472	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
473	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
474	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
475	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
476	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
477	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
478	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
479	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
480	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
481	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
482	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
483	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
484	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
485	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
486	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
487	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
488	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
489	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
490	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
491	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
492	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
493	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
494	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
495	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
496	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
497	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
498	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
499	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
500	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
501	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
502	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
503	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
504	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
505	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
506	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
507	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
508	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
509	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
510	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
O-P-C-B									
452	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
453	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
454	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
455	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
456	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
457	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
458	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
459	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
460	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
461	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
462	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
463	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
464	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
465	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
466	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
467	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
468	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
469	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
470	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
471	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
472	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
473	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
474	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
475	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
476	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
477	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
478	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
479	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
480	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
481	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
482	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
483	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
484	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
485	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
486	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
487	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
488	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
489	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
490	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
491	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
492	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
493	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
494	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
495	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
496	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
497	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
498	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
499	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
500	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
501	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
502	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
503	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
504	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
505	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
506	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
507	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
508	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
509	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
510	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

[illegible]

1983 Season		1982 Season		1981 Season		1980 Season		1979 Season		1978 Season		1977 Season		1976 Season		1975 Season		1974 Season		1973 Season		1972 Season		1971 Season		1970 Season		1969 Season		1968 Season		1967 Season		1966 Season		1965 Season		1964 Season		1963 Season		1962 Season		1961 Season		1960 Season		1959 Season		1958 Season		1957 Season		1956 Season		1955 Season		1954 Season		1953 Season		1952 Season		1951 Season		1950 Season		1949 Season		1948 Season		1947 Season		1946 Season		1945 Season		1944 Season		1943 Season		1942 Season		1941 Season		1940 Season		1939 Season		1938 Season		1937 Season		1936 Season		1935 Season		1934 Season		1933 Season		1932 Season		1931 Season		1930 Season		1929 Season		1928 Season		1927 Season		1926 Season		1925 Season		1924 Season		1923 Season		1922 Season		1921 Season		1920 Season		1919 Season		1918 Season		1917 Season		1916 Season		1915 Season		1914 Season		1913 Season		1912 Season		1911 Season		1910 Season		1909 Season		1908 Season		1907 Season		1906 Season		1905 Season		1904 Season		1903 Season		1902 Season		1901 Season		1900 Season		1899 Season		1898 Season		1897 Season		1896 Season		1895 Season		1894 Season		1893 Season		1892 Season		1891 Season		1890 Season		1889 Season		1888 Season		1887 Season		1886 Season		1885 Season		1884 Season		1883 Season		1882 Season		1881 Season		1880 Season		1879 Season		1878 Season		1877 Season		1876 Season		1875 Season		1874 Season		1873 Season		1872 Season		1871 Season		1870 Season		1869 Season		1868 Season		1867 Season		1866 Season		1865 Season		1864 Season		1863 Season		1862 Season		1861 Season		1860 Season		1859 Season		1858 Season		1857 Season		1856 Season		1855 Season		1854 Season		1853 Season		1852 Season		1851 Season		1850 Season		1849 Season		1848 Season		1847 Season		1846 Season		1845 Season		1844 Season		1843 Season		1842 Season		1841 Season		1840 Season		1839 Season		1838 Season		1837 Season		1836 Season		1835 Season		1834 Season		1833 Season		1832 Season		1831 Season		1830 Season		1829 Season		1828 Season		1827 Season		1826 Season		1825 Season		1824 Season		1823 Season		1822 Season		1821 Season		1820 Season		1819 Season		1818 Season		1817 Season		1816 Season		1815 Season		1814 Season		1813 Season		1812 Season		1811 Season		1810 Season		1809 Season		1808 Season		1807 Season		1806 Season		1805 Season		1804 Season		1803 Season		1802 Season		1801 Season		1800 Season		1799 Season		1798 Season		1797 Season		1796 Season		1795 Season		1794 Season		1793 Season		1792 Season		1791 Season		1790 Season		1789 Season		1788 Season		1787 Season		1786 Season		1785 Season		1784 Season		1783 Season		1782 Season		1781 Season		1780 Season		1779 Season		1778 Season		1777 Season		1776 Season		1775 Season		1774 Season		1773 Season		1772 Season		1771 Season		1770 Season		1769 Season		1768 Season		1767 Season		1766 Season		1765 Season		1764 Season		1763 Season		1762 Season		1761 Season		1760 Season		1759 Season		1758 Season		1757 Season		1756 Season		1755 Season		1754 Season		1753 Season		1752 Season		1751 Season		1750 Season		1749 Season		1748 Season		1747 Season		1746 Season		1745 Season		1744 Season		1743 Season		1742 Season		1741 Season		1740 Season		1739 Season		1738 Season		1737 Season		1736 Season		1735 Season		1734 Season		1733 Season		1732 Season		1731 Season		1730 Season		1729 Season		1728 Season		1727 Season		1726 Season		1725 Season		1724 Season		1723 Season		1722 Season		1721 Season		1720 Season		1719 Season		1718 Season		1717 Season		1716 Season		1715 Season		1714 Season		1713 Season		1712 Season		1711 Season		1710 Season		1709 Season		1708 Season		1707 Season		1706 Season		1705 Season		1704 Season		1703 Season		1702 Season		1701 Season		1700 Season		1699 Season		1698 Season		1697 Season		1696 Season		1695 Season		1694 Season		1693 Season		1692 Season		1691 Season		1690 Season		1689 Season		1688 Season		1687 Season		1686 Season		1685 Season		1684 Season		1683 Season		1682 Season		1681 Season		1680 Season		1679 Season		1678 Season		1677 Season		1676 Season		1675 Season		1674 Season		1673 Season		1672 Season		1671 Season		1670 Season		1669 Season		1668 Season		1667 Season		1666 Season		1665 Season		1664 Season		1663 Season		1662 Season		1661 Season		1660 Season		1659 Season		1658 Season		1657 Season		1656 Season		1655 Season		1654 Season		1653 Season		1652 Season		1651 Season		1650 Season		1649 Season		1648 Season		1647 Season		1646 Season		1645 Season		1644 Season		1643 Season		1642 Season		1641 Season		1640 Season		1639 Season		1638 Season		1637 Season		1636 Season		1635 Season		1634 Season		1633 Season		1632 Season		1631 Season		1630 Season		1629 Season		1628 Season		1627 Season		1626 Season		1625 Season		1624 Season		1623 Season		1622 Season		1621 Season		1620 Season		1619 Season		1618 Season		1617 Season		1616 Season		1615 Season		1614 Season		1613 Season		1612 Season		1611 Season		1610 Season		1609 Season		1608 Season		1607 Season		1606 Season		1605 Season		1604 Season		1603 Season		1602 Season		1601 Season		1600 Season		1599 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WALE



HIGH-TECH TEAMWORK

Teamwork and the flexibility of the labor force have been two of the most important incentives for companies to move their high-tech production facilities to Wales. Again and again, plant managers emphasize the Welsh work ethic.

Any list of manufacturing and high-tech companies in Wales today contains some of the best-known international blue-chip names. British Airways, Panasonic, Sony, QPL, Robert Bosch, Sharp, Toyota and Northern Telecom are just a few of the 380 or more companies that have chosen to locate in Wales. Information technology, electronics and automotive components are key investment sectors.

NEWPORT WAFER-FAB

In recent years, Wales has become one of the leading regions in Britain for the development of new technologies, such as semiconductor manufacture. One of the companies spearheading this development is Newport Wafer-Fab Ltd., the front-end operation of a group that offers a complete turnkey semiconductor manufacturing service.

South Wales-based Newport Wafer-Fab is a result of an investment by QPL International Holdings Ltd., one of the top five industrial groups in Hong Kong. Until the company acquired the wafer-fabrication site at Newport, QPL had traditionally been involved in the material and packaging side of the manufacturing-process in-

dustry. QPL is the world's largest lead-frame etcher, producing more than 75 million etched and stamped frames per month.

From its position within the industry, however, QPL could see a gap in the market - the need to serve the semiconductor industry vertically and provide a complete service, from wafer fabrication to design, assembly and testing.

In 1992, QPL acquired the former INMOS site in Newport from SGS Thomson, the French semiconductor group and owner of INMOS. This acquisition created Newport Wafer-Fab and completed the first stage in the semiconductor business, the wafer fabrication.

The second stage of the manufacturing process will



Bosch's Turner: "Our emphasis is on training in quality jobs."

eventually be carried out by ASAT (UK), whose site at nearby Crumlin should be ready by 1995. ASAT (UK) will be responsible for the assembly and testing of integrated circuits for the company's customer base in Britain, Europe and the U.S. East Coast.

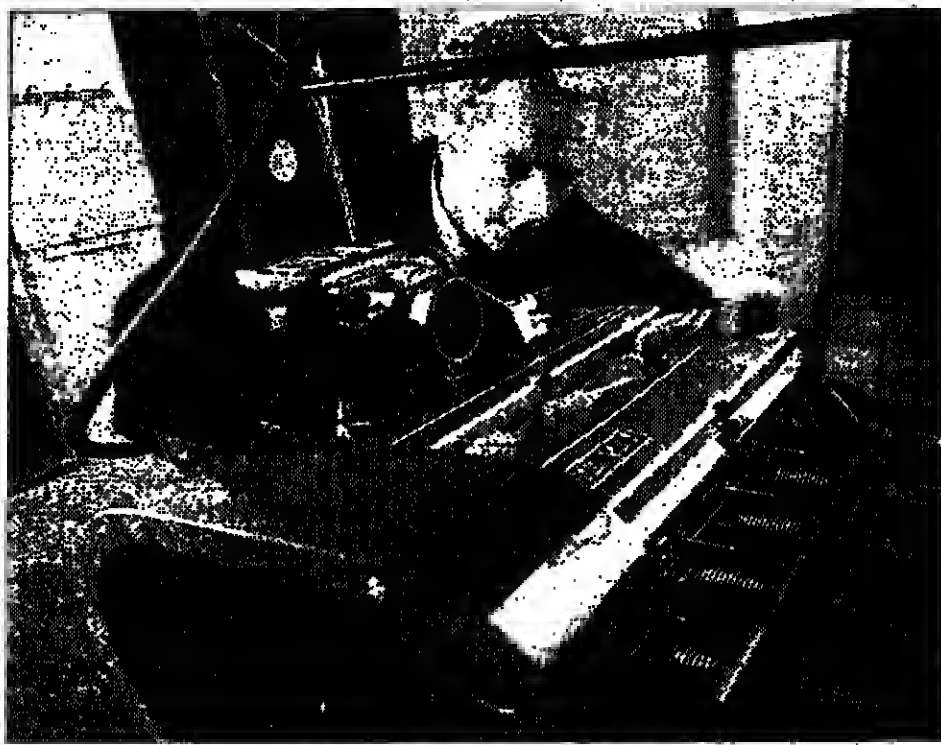
With the completion of ASAT (UK), QPL will be the first independent company to offer a fully integrated manufacturing solution for fabless design houses: it will exploit a European market of an estimated \$19.2 billion in 1997, according to Dataquest.

Newport Wafer-Fab carries out some of the most complex microprocessor work in the world in South Wales. Most of the fabrication process is carried out under exacting environmental conditions, which require a high level of operator skill.

The advanced process technology in Newport Wafer-Fab's clean rooms operates 24 hours a day and seven days a week, but it is always closely monitored. The work demands a great deal of concentration: in order to ensure that the company's 262 employees are fully competent, Newport Wafer-Fab has an extensive training program. The company believes people are an important asset, and its investment in training and staff development provides the right environment for a successful organization.

The company's efforts in training have paid off, and Newport Wafer-Fab now operates with less than 1-percent turnover in staff.

Avril Kennedy, personnel manager of Newport Wafer-Fab, is impressed by the quality of the work force. "We have a very strong work force here in Wales," she says. "They are highly skilled, dedicated, flexible and have a tremendous attention to the detailed manufacturing



Ford's Bridgend plant: A \$100 million new investment backs up local talent.

processes they must carry out. There is a very strong emphasis on making improvements. Our technicians who carry out these extremely complicated manufacturing processes are aware of the value they can add. There is tremendous commitment to Newport Wafer-Fab."

This is further endorsed by T.L. Li, chairman of QPL, who intends that the South Wales operation will lead the market by building on three key philosophies prevalent in the group. "We believe that Newport Wafer-Fab and ASAT (UK) will build their attractiveness on reputation," he says. "Our reputation will come from our service to our customers. Service which we will build through commit-

ment to training and total quality management."

FORD MOTORS AHEAD

The automotive components industry is thriving and expanding in Wales, which has become a major source for Europe's automakers. More than 150 companies, employing almost 20,000 workers, manufacture products ranging from complete engines to alternators, batteries, wiring harnesses and fuel filters.

Major component suppliers include Ford and Toyota (engines), Robert Bosch (alternators), Fran (filters) and Calsonic (radiators). Almost every automaker - including Mercedes-Benz, BMW, Nissan, Honda, Fiat and Volvo - receives parts from Wales.

Ford's Bridgend plant, which employs 1,500 persons, produces 2,700 engines a day as well as components for diesel engines. It is probably the second-largest manufacturing employer in Wales, after Sony's television plant, which has well over 2,000 workers. Of Ford's £370-million (\$556 million) production in 1992, £294 million went for export. According to Colin Johnson, manager of the Bridgend factory, 1993's figures are expected to be similar. Its 1992 results helped it to earn a Queen's Award for Exports.

Ford uses the latest mass-production methods, and its main output is the 16-valve Zetec engine for its Mondeo, Fiesta and Escort ranges.

Following a \$100 million new investment, Ford will soon start production on the all-aluminum V8 AJ26 engine for Jaguar.

A key to Ford's success was the securing of wage and working-condition agreements with the auto unions in 1989. "We now have totally integrated - manufacturing teams," says Mr. Johnson. "This allows skilled people to come into production teams alongside semi-skilled workers. Our Bridgend factory was one of the first to introduce this system."

He also comments on the wealth of underlying talent among the ordinary work force. "There is also this ability here to embrace ongoing change, which is coupled with very responsible union representation," he says. "This is reflected in the fact that we have not lost a single day's work due to an industrial stoppage over the past four years. There is a will here to protect jobs and employment."

Because of Bridgend's management success, visitors come from other auto plants to see how it is done. "This really indicates how well it is working here," says Mr. Johnson. "There is less than 1-percent turnover in the labor force, and absenteeism - at about 5 percent - is far less than at any other Ford plant."

ALTERNATING SUCCESS

The recognition that there is a renaissance of the auto industry in Britain persuaded

the German company Robert Bosch, one of the leading auto-component manufacturers in Europe, to build its largest compact alternator plant on a greenfield site in South Wales.

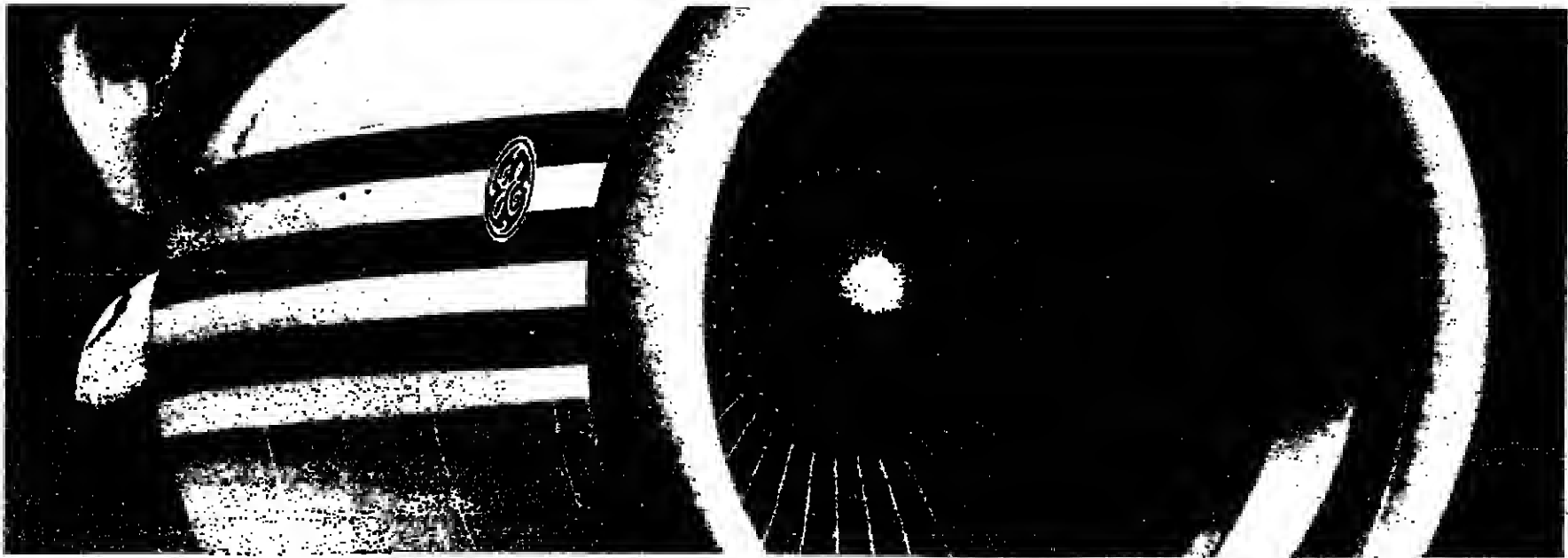
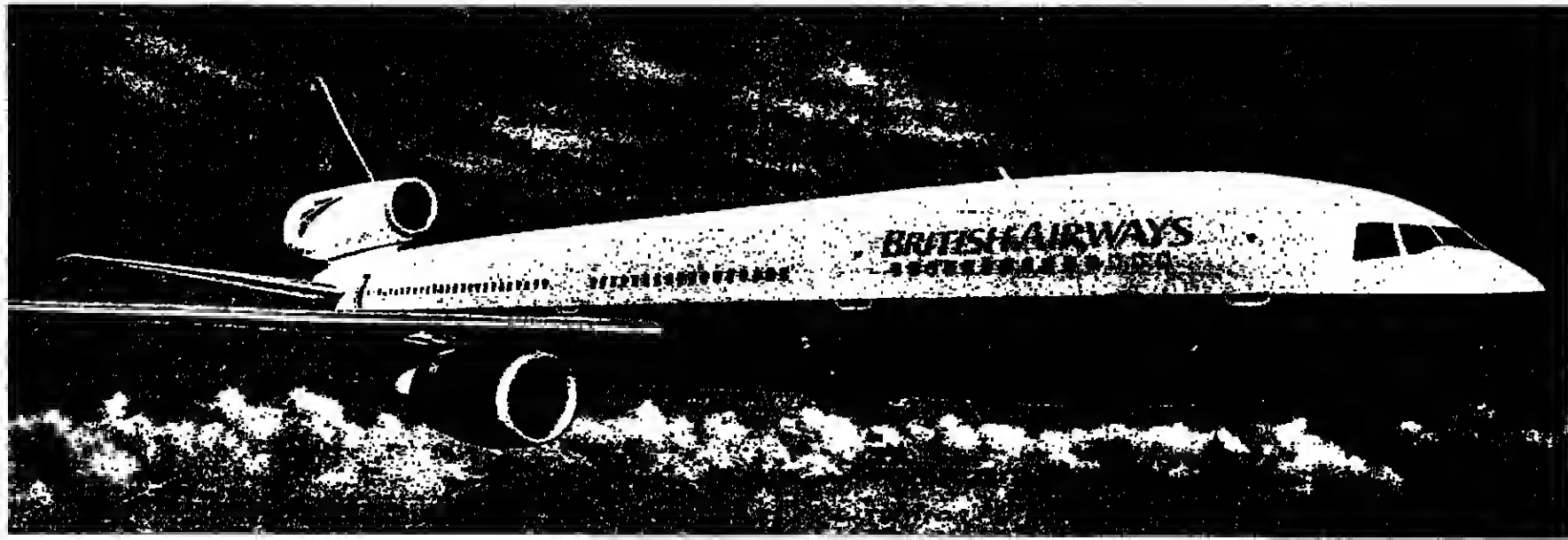
"We looked at various places in Britain," says Gerhard Turner, commercial director at the company's plant at Cardiff. "In order to achieve an output of over 10,000 units a day and reach our markets quickly, we needed a skilled labor force backed by good industrial relations, accessibility and supporting infrastructure. We found all these at Cardiff."

Construction started on the new \$1.49 million plant in March 1989 and was completed by mid-1990. This enabled production to begin in January 1991, adopting sophisticated manufacturing techniques and the most advanced methods. The same production line, using 180 programmable logic controllers, is able to produce a wide variety of alternators.

Today, the plant has 650 Welsh employees and 19 staff from Germany. Commenting on the extraordinary response to advertisements for personnel before the factory was completed, Mr. Turner says: "We had over 60,000 applications. It was unbelievable. Bosch's production philosophy is well known - our emphasis is always on quality and training in quality jobs. This is a highly productive plant."

This advertising section was produced in its entirety by the supplements division of the International Herald Tribune's advertising department. It was written by Michael Frenchman, a London-based free-lance writer. The next issue on Wales will be published on Feb. 23, 1994.

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International Education

Recession Bites As Expatriates Are Called Home A Scramble for Recruits

By Barbara Rosen

BRUSSELS—When classes began last fall, the International School of Düsseldorf found itself with 45 fewer students than had registered in May. The kids who disappeared over the summer represented 7.7 percent of the student body and, at the average tuition, an \$32,500 Deutsche mark shock.

The search for reasons for the defections turned up no common denominator among the summer-leavers other than the recession, said the school's director, George Hoffmeister. Their parents' employers "simply withdrew families and withdrew families very abruptly," he said.

A higher-than-expected number of new pupils softened the financial blow, the equivalent of \$480,000, somewhat, but after years of growing between 5 and 15 percent, the school's student body had declined, and Mr. Hoffmeister is planning conservatively for next year.

This is far from alone among international schools, which by their nature depend almost entirely on expatriates. Whether independent or funded by their home countries, such schools offer, for example, a U.S.-accredited curriculum in Germany, or the Japanese curriculum in Britain. Some offer studies toward various national diplomas as well as the International Baccalaureate.

"Most of the schools in Europe have seen some drop," said Robert Schaefer, headmaster of The Antwerp International School, where he is anticipating a 5 percent decline next year. Nor is it an Anglophone phenomenon: The Japanese School in London has dropped 14 percent over the past three years. The Scandinavian School of Brussels dropped at least that much since last year alone. The exceptions, said Mr. Schaefer, came in places like Prague, Budapest and China, where international business is still booming. "They may see a leveling, but I don't think they're going to see a decrease like we have."

School heads talk of companies and governments cutting back generally, and of U.S. companies in particular replacing American expatriate employees with less-expensive European nationals. At St. John's International School in Waterloo, outside Brussels, the superintendent, Sister Barbara Hughes, said her school's American population is now about 40 percent of the total, down from 60 percent six to eight years ago. She said she suspected that some companies were favoring single people or those with older children, citing an aging student population since 1990.

Jim Buckheit, head of the Frankfurt International School and its branch in Wiesbaden, sees more companies paying education benefits in a lump sum for employees to spend as they choose. Some parents, Mr. Buckheit said, find it pays to educate their children at home and fly them over for visits, increasing competition for his school from boarding schools in the United States and Britain. Although most of their students' tuition are still paid by parents' employers, heads of schools talk of growing numbers of smaller companies, and of self-employed parents. At Mr. Buckheit's school, the top 10 companies still account for 12 to 20 pupils each, he says, but "after that, it gets down to two and three kids per company very fast."

Some schools raised tuition to compensate for their drop in students, although with rates as high as \$17,000 a year, they express reluctance to do so. Most schools cut staff: Five teaching positions went at The International School of Brussels, which lost about 100 students (8 percent) this year; eight to 10 at The American School in London, which saw a 4.4 percent drop last year; 20 percent of teaching hours at the Scandinavian School of Brussels were chopped.

"Like any organization or corporation, we have to adjust," said Antwerp's Mr. Schaefer, adding that the schools have such a specialized clientele they can do little to recruit new students. "I don't know where else we can look," he said.

Current economic conditions aside, such roller-coaster rides are nothing new at international schools, where student populations can

Continued on page 22



A 'Multinational' School Celebrates Diversity

By Lawrence Malkin

NEW YORK—International companies and the world of diplomacy have given birth to the multinational child, on the move from place to place and therefore a special problem for schools. By custom most schools are charged with the task of teaching the young their country's myths and traditions, and this by definition would seem to exclude multinationals.

No one necessarily, says Carol DeVine, principal of the Caedmon School, where about one-quarter of the 175 pupils come from abroad to provide a balance between local roots and international flavor. In a school where "every child is struggling to learn a new language and a new culture there is no anchor," she explains. Caedmon has developed its own special curriculum based on the history, geography, literature, foods and even family history of each child and his own country—and, in New York, that of the immigrant ancestors of the local children as well.

Small and limited to the impressionable ages of 3 to 10, the school deliberately plays up the multinational child's differences.

"The most important thing for a child is his sense of self," said Ms. DeVine. "Children feel anonymous enough when they move. Instead of melting them all together, we are trying to celebrate the various differences they bring to us, and to do it in a very deliberate way."

Caedmon is a modified Montessori school, light on rote exercises and based on the principle that the proper work of a child is play. Classes have only about 15 children, and they cover two years in age so the upper half gains confidence from helping the lower, and both can work in small groups. This also helps them show off their international skills. For

example, Anders Rydberg, 7-year-old son of a Swedish diplomat and his Vietnamese wife, was understandably shy when he arrived, but when asked by his teacher to help his classmates learn some Swedish, he recalled, "I felt very proud."

Preschool children who speak no English are quickly integrated. Marilyn McTague, the kindergarten teacher, says most normal children usually learn the language in three months, mainly by turning universal body language into words. She speeds the process (and helps start reading) with games that have act-out cards with such words as hop, skip, jump, hug, pat, kiss and run.

In the lower grades the children learn reading and writing by telling stories of their own travels, families, food and holidays. Writing out recipes and stories from home helps involve parents, who might otherwise stand aside from school activities as foreigners.

Mapmaking and map reading have a special attraction in all grades. School groups explore New York City's ethnic neighborhoods—there are plenty nearby on Manhattan's East side. They study the waves of immigration—Dutch, English, German, Irish, Italian, East European and most recently, from Asia. The school's extensive library is well stocked with books on other countries and immigrant themes.

School trips take pupils to the restored immigrant reception center on Ellis Island, now a museum; to Washington, and to the city's many art and history museums. As the children move into middle and upper levels, the curriculum grows more conventional but even in the study of American history and civics there is a constant subtext of the contribution of foreign ideas, cultures and individual leaders.

"This makes the children's specialness an important part of the class," explained Gina Sardi, the

Continued on page 22

In U.S., Parents Win Right to Choose Where Children Study

By Joseph Fitchett

WASHINGTON—Despite political setbacks, the idea of school choice—allowing pupils to pick their schools instead of having to attend the ones nearest their homes—continues to gain ground across the United States.

Dozens of major cities already have pilot programs that allow children to shift schools, and new routes to choice are being discovered.

For example, many states now permit choice in the guise of letting children attend schools near their parents' work.

School choice emerges in other ways, such as special schools open to volunteer pupils. Another fast-spreading initiative is a wave of local scholarship programs, often funded by business leaders, giving poor families the wherewithal to

afford to choose their children's schools by sending them to local private schools.

These privately funded choice plans have sprung up across the country in nearly a dozen cities, with the biggest programs in Milwaukee, San Antonio and Newark. Already, 7,000 low-income children have been able to change schools, with that number on the rise.

Typically, the recipient lives in an inner-city neighborhood and wants to switch to a local private school. Far from the grassy campus of a traditional parochial school, these local establishments, often parochial schools, tend to have less-assuming premises that nonetheless offer a learning environment sheltered from violence and drugs.

Most private schools of this type charge about \$1,500 a year and the scholarships—usually provided by local businesses that are hoping to promote a better work force—cover most of the

cost, perhaps with a small balance to be assumed by the parents to ensure their commitment.

Another approach centers on charter schools, which are "public" schools created and run by a group of teachers and staff with considerable freedom from oversight by the normal school board and state authorities. In that respect, they offer much wider "choice" than the magnet schools where specialized programs are designed to attract students with the right qualifications.

But the basic instrument for a full system of open choice remains vouchers—basically, the equivalent of food stamps that recipients can spend wherever they choose to buy food. Similarly, parents could choose where to "buy" their children's education in public or private schools.

Most plans for vouchers view

them, initially at least, as a government benefit that would be limited to low-income families.

A total of 14 states have adopted some form of plan that allows for choice among public schools or between public and private schools for elementary students. Ballot initiatives are pending in another 20 states, including a scaled-back version in California, which rejected a broad voucher system in November.

Whatever the approach, the aim is to create competition in a school system that currently is almost completely protected from it. The idea of competition has assumed extra weight thanks to the Clinton administration's concern about America's ability to compete internationally—a goal that is widely seen as unattainable without a dramatic improvement in American schools.

Even Albert Shanker, head of the main American teachers' union, acknowledges that American students generally perform at roughly three or four grades below their counterparts in Japan, Germany or France.

Mr. Shanker wants the U.S. government to impose higher standards in public schools and let teachers put pressure on their students to match foreign students.

But most reformers, including concerned business leaders, disagree and insist that only a radical

change can turn around the deteriorating trends.

"We know the answers, we have individual schools that achieve brilliant results. The problem is to replicate these successes on a nationwide basis," said Chester Finn, a widely respected educational theorist with extensive government experience.

Businesses, spending billions of dollars for training that workers should have received in school,

Continued on page 21

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International Education / A Special Report

Germany Attempts To Shorten Studies

Many Stay in School Past 30

By Miriam Widman

BERLIN — At the Free University here, one of every three students is over the age of 30. One in four has been enrolled at a university for at least seven years. There is even a student who has been studying since 1957.

Such an aged student body isn't unusual for Germany, where heavy emphasis on degrees makes people reluctant to drop out. But extra students cost extra money. Not only that, says Josef Lange, general director for the conference of directors of higher education, longer studies mean fewer working years and make Germany less competitive on the world market.

"We don't have a lot of raw materials here," Mr. Lange said. "Our raw materials are the intelligence of our young people."

But now, burdened by recession and stiff international competition, Germany is making an effort to shorten study time. Various states, which govern education in the country rather than the national government, have already adopted rules that would shorten study times.

Berlin, for example, passed a bill that requires new students in most majors to finish their studies in nine semesters, or four and a half years. A test is required after two years, and those who don't take it must go through a rigorous meeting with an adviser after three years at the latest. If neither of these requirements are met, the student is thrown out.

In North Rhine Westphalia, Germany's most populous state, legislation limiting the study time to nine semesters was also implemented, although that state has chosen not to force students off campus if they don't make the deadline.

The University of Bochum in Western Germany and the University of Augsburg have launched a trial attempt to give students the opportunity to leave university after a two- to three-year study period with a bachelor's degree, a new concept in Germany. "Eighty percent of the candidates who sign up for a master's don't finish," Detlef Markmann, a coordinator for the bachelor's program at Bochum, complains.

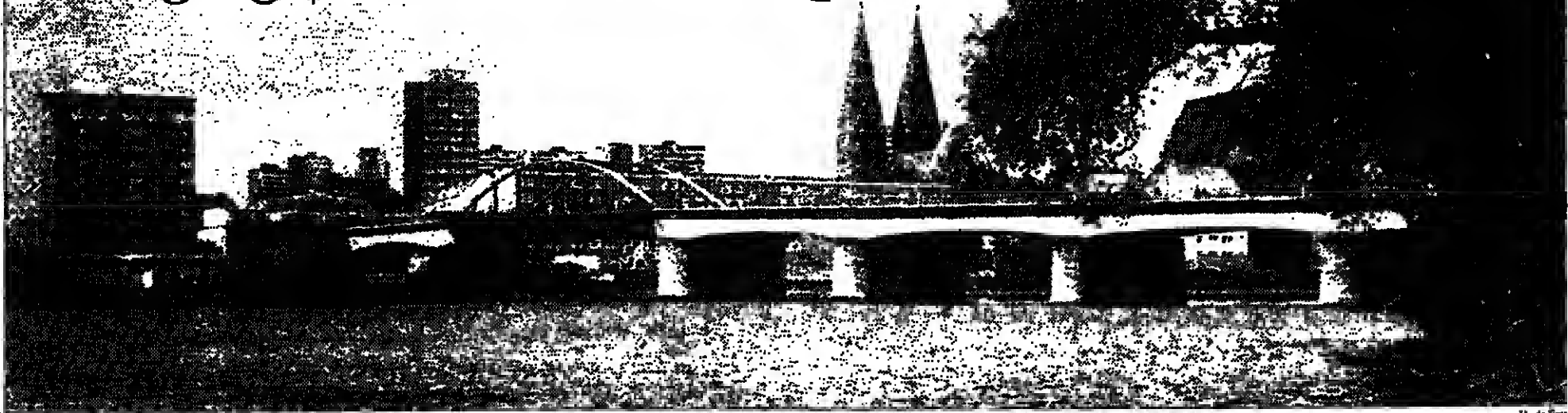
The Bochum curriculum is internship-oriented and students are required to be proficient in a foreign language and in computer languages. The program takes six semesters, or three years, and the first class of 100 students began last fall. At Augsburg, the bachelor's is available in the business and economics departments after two years of study. The first batch of students started in July 1992.

Once the students do finish, will their job prospects be any better? Some observers doubt it. "We are very skeptical about these short study programs," said Peter Bieschke, an official in charge of research and education policy with the Federal Association of German Industry. "The bachelor's degree is simply a renaming of a midterm exam to call it a diploma. There is no job market for these graduates."

Indeed, at a time when unemployment is on the rise in Germany, and candidates with master's and doctorate are having a tough time in the job market, the chances for B.A. graduates don't seem good. But educators in the pilot program believe the trial efforts are worth it. For one reason, students are not forced to leave after they receive a bachelor's and professors believe many will stay on for the master's degree.

MIRIAM WIDMAN is a journalist based in Berlin.

Bridging the East-West Gap



Viadrina University's symbol — a bridge — represents literally Frankfurt's bridge over the Oder River to Lubice, Poland.

By Ann Brocklehurst

FRANKFURT-AN-ODER — When the East German state of Brandenburg announced its intention to found a so-called "European University" in Frankfurt-an-der-Oder, on the Polish border, the decision raised more than a few eyebrows.

Germany's established universities are all crying out for cash. The relatively small Land of Brandenburg already had two universities and three are large universities in nearby Berlin. And although Frankfurt-an-der-Oder was until 1911 the site of a university of some repute, it has had no academic tradition since then. The city also lacks the physical charm and cultural amenities of other historical college towns such as Heidelberg, Göttingen and Freiburg.

Despite the initial skepticism, however, planners forged ahead. And in its second academic year, the Viadrina European University has enrolled some 1,000 students — 300 in their second year of studies and 700 in first year. One-third of the student body comes from Poland and the university has dormitories in both Frankfurt and across the river in neighboring Lubice.

Viadrina's symbol is a bridge.

representing literally Frankfurt's bridge over the Oder to Poland and figuratively the bridging function between Eastern and Western Europe that it aims to carry out. The dean of the law faculty, Roland Wittman, is a Polish speaker who previously worked at the University of Munich. "There, I also had contacts in Poland, but they were a sideline," he said. "Here those contacts are one of the basic principles behind the university."

While there are several universities in Europe that bill themselves as "European," there is no consensus on what exactly the label means. In some cases, universities adopt the name because they offer a broad range of courses on European law, history and public administration. In other cases, they call themselves European due to their locations in border towns such as Passau and Konstanz.

Although Viadrina's senate decided at one of its founding meetings that "its nucleus should be bilateral German-Polish cooperation," it also has a special interest in striking agreements with the Baltic and Scandinavian states. To try and create a cosmopolitan atmosphere, the university aims to have 30 to 50 percent of its staff made up of visiting foreign academics. And in an effort to raise its international profile further, it chose Hans Weiler, a German-born professor of political science

and education at Stanford University, as its rector.

Mr. Wittman said it is the university's goal to provide both an international and interdisciplinary education where "law students also go to culture lectures."

Viadrina currently has three faculties: law, economics and humanities. The economics department will devote itself primarily to problem areas connected with the change of system in Eastern Germany and Europe. All students have to study at least one foreign language.

For the near future, the senate's goals are simply to establish the current faculties as firmly as possible and to cement the working relationships with Polish universities in Krakow, Poznan and Wrocław. The tie with Wrocław (formerly Breslau) is of historical note since the original Viadrina University, founded in Frankfurt-an-der-Oder in 1506, moved to Breslau with its staff and students in 1811. Its existence as a German university ceased after World War II, however, when Poland was awarded land that had previously belonged to Germany.

With its main building still covered in scaffolding, dust from renovation work floating through the unfinished hallways and too little space to shelve all the library's newly acquired books, Viadrina is

clearly still in an early and experimental phase. Its newness and lack of reputation, however, do give the students one big advantage. While Western Germany's universities are so crowded that students regularly sit on the floor during lectures, at Viadrina, professors and teachers still have personal contact.

Among the German students, the vast majority are East Germans, while the academic staff is almost completely West German, a situation Mr. Wittman attributes to a lack of qualified eastern candidates in the university's specialty areas. While students at other eastern universities have rebelled against such "colonialistic" policies, a law student, Henryk Mieth, says the "imported professors are an academic advantage."

Viadrina's Polish students, who must pass a German-language proficiency test, come from throughout Poland and almost all have scholarships from private German foundations. Most live in university housing in Lubice and commute across the bridge to classes.

Marta Jedlinska, a second-year law student from Warsaw, came to Viadrina specifically for the law program, which will allow her to qualify for both German and Polish state legal exams. "I hope that people like me will be needed," she said. "Poland wants to join the

European Community and law will be crucial to that." Starting this year, she will also begin attending lectures given by visiting Polish professors in Lubice.

Often students from Eastern Europe who study abroad try to stay on, seduced by the higher living standards and better earning prospects. While East Germans may be the poor cousins of West Germans, in a border town like Frankfurt-an-der-Oder, it is still clear to see that they are a lot better off than the Poles from

across the river. Ms. Jedlinska misses Warsaw, however, and plans to return.

"I don't see it as a financial question. You can earn well in Poland with a good job," she said. "Naturally, the living conditions of Germans and Poles are different, but I'm not envious. When I go home to Warsaw, I see each time how much better the city looks."

ANN BROCKLEHURST is a journalist based in Berlin.

The Right to Choose

Continued from page 19

have poured several hundred million dollars — \$50 million from IBM alone — in to trying to fix the current system in the last five years.

Classes got smaller, teachers' pay got larger, but student performance continued to slide. Most of the money was swallowed by bureaucracy and the system was left intact, business leaders found.

Jerry Hume, a member of the California Business Roundtable, said: "Business should spend its funds on insuring that the schools restructure, and stop tinkering with superficial partnerships" with the local bureaucracies.

Evidence that school choice can promote restructuring — changing teachers' behavior, promoting real standards, providing a climate that motivates students — comes not only from test results but also from the emergence of a new diversity of schools in the few areas that have been experimenting for several years.

For example, East Harlem, a poor area in New York City, has had a program allowing choice among the district's public schools for 15 years, and statistics over a decade show that local students have started scoring higher on nationwide tests.

In a just-published book, "Miracle in East Harlem," authors Seymour Eliel and James Macquire conclude that the nation will move toward choice soon, if the new "market" in education is confined to public schools. Introducing the option of private schools with government-funded vouchers should be postponed, they say, because it is too divisive politically.

The go-slow argument appeals to many voters who appear ready to experiment with school choice, but fear chaos if the new option is too open, saying that a full-fledged voucher system might trigger a stampede of pupils fleeing bad schools.

JOSEPH FITCHETT is on the staff of the International Herald Tribune.

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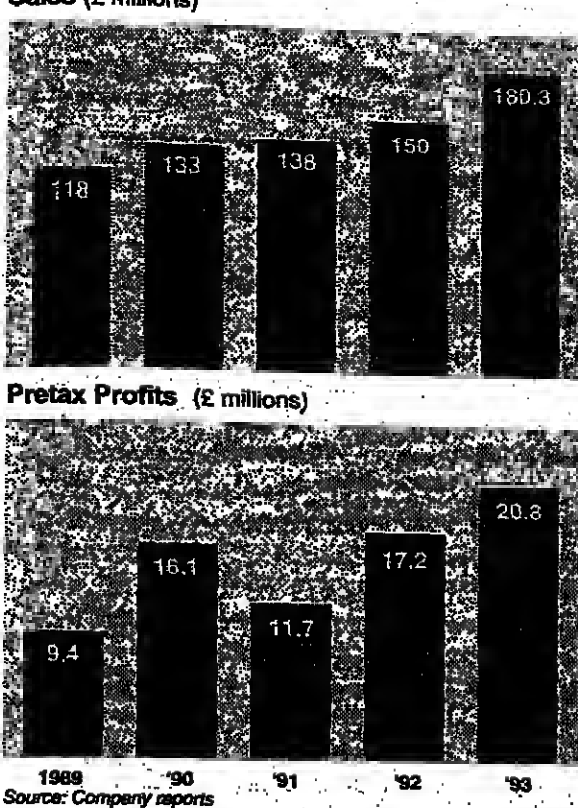
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400 Years Later, Oxford Press Thrives

By Michael Balter

OXFORD, England — In these recessionary times, can a major publisher survive without ever having printed a cookbook or a step-by-step guide to discovering one's inner child? And by continuing to print such popular classics as Paul Dirac's "The Principles of Quantum Mechanics" and the eight-volume "Handbook of the Birds of Europe, the Middle East, and North Africa"?

This is just the sort of thing that the Oxford University Press has thrived on for the past 400 years. The OUP, as it is known to its far-flung international staff, is the largest university press in the world, issuing more than 2,000 titles each year and holding a backlog of nearly 25,000 others. It publishes in more than a dozen countries, including the United States, where its operations are larger than any American university press.

While you won't find OUP representatives bidding for the latest blockbusters by Barbara Cartland, or Tom Clancy, the press had no trouble turning up with the £10 million (\$15 million) required to produce the second edition of the Oxford English Dictionary.

"As a business, we are very liquid and profitable at the moment," said Andrew Parker, the press's chief accountant. The company's pretax profit has risen steadily over the past five years, to £20.8 million (\$30.8 million) last year on sales of £180.3 million.

Chief Executive James Arnold-Baker, who headed BBC Enterprises before he took over at OUP last August, said that the press is "probably the first company I've taken over that was well-managed."

Much of Oxford's success stems from a major expansion of the press's foreign publishing operations, particularly in the field of English-language teaching materials. Yet while the press's bottom line might be the envy of some corporate publishers, it remains a department of the university, and all of its profits are plowed back into scholarly publishing and research.

"Our primary mission is to spread as widely as possible the fruits of scholarship at Oxford University," said Mr. Arnold-Baker. "And that involves us in many projects that commercial publishers would not want to venture into, because some of them can be bottomless pits."

The leading example is the Oxford English Dictionary, generally regarded as the last word on the English language. The second edition, issued in 1989, contained nearly 300,000 entries and more than 600,000 separate words. Yet so quickly do new words enter the language that OUP's 18 lexicographers are already at work on the third edition, scheduled to appear in the year 2005.

"The first edition was published in 1928 and took 50 years to complete," said Edmund Weiner, the dictionary's deputy chief editor. "We've been running to keep up ever since."

The first book printed in Oxford was produced in 1478, and the university press has been in continuous operation since 1584. Since 1633, all decisions about which books to publish have been made by a board of delegates, chaired by the university's vice-chancellor and appointed from among the ranks of Oxford scholars.

When Christopher Wren's Sheldonian Theatre was completed in 1669, the printing presses were moved into its basement, an arrangement that ultimately proved unsatisfactory — the printers had to stop work every time the theater was needed for a ceremony.

Foreign expansion has fueled Oxford's success.

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Ivy League Courses for Price of a Video

By Kate Bales

If you always wanted to attend Harvard, Yale or Princeton and lament that your time has passed, The Teaching Company, a corporation based in Springfield, Virginia, is going to prove you wrong. This mail-order business offers Ivy League entry without the tedious application process, the astronomical fees, the undesired required courses or the pressure of final exams.

The company has produced 50 audio and video courses ranging from The Great Minds of the Western Intellectual Tradition to The Old Testament, from Detective Fiction, Great Trials and Great Trial Lawyers to Perspectives of Abnormal Psychology.

Professor Dennis Dalton, on staff at Barnard College, offers a class in Power Over People: Classic and Modern Political Theory. The syllabus begins with Plato's "Republic" and moves on to Aristotle's "Politics," Machiavelli's "The Prince," Rousseau, Marx, Freud, Hitler and Gandhi.

If perhaps you are more interested in Ethics and Public Policy, Professor Edward N. Beiser, from Brown University, addresses issues ranging from gun-control to flag-burning. "We have all been discussing political and social theory all our lives without being nearly as self-aware and precise as we might be. This course is meant to be unsettling. We must look carefully at the claims made by others so as better to understand our own attitudes, assumptions, values and conclusions," he said.

According to company founder and president, Tom Rollins, "Our average consumer is over 30, and these classes bring back the wonderful things that were offered in college to someone who has reached a time in their life where they might have a better perception and understanding of the material."

As any student is aware, a good professor can bring to life the study of soap-can labels and a poor teacher can shatter the pleasure of Shakespeare. What The Teaching Company aspires to offer is the best teachers combined with the most interesting subjects.

Mr. Rollins says, "I have listened to hundreds of lectures and reviewed hundreds of 'student course manuals' in order to find the most exciting teachers in the country."

Most universities today publish yearly student written guides that evaluate, often with rugged candor, the performance of the campus staff. What kind of reviews does Mr. Rollins search out? Perhaps one that says: "To get a seat in this class, you have to arrive at least 30 minutes early!" or "His approach to teaching attracted three times as many students as the lecture hall could hold. There was chaos."

The listeners seem to agree. Senator Edward M. Kennedy, one of the company's clients, says, "These tapes are outstanding, the teachers are brilliant and the educational value of the material is excellent. It's like going back to class with the best teachers I ever had."

The cost for the courses, ranging from \$90 to \$250, is about one-tenth of what a student would pay in tuition to follow such a class at an Ivy League school. However, the tapes do not lead to any recognized university credit.

The Teaching Company had practical roots. Mr. Rollins was a Harvard Law Student with a small problem: he had not attended any of his classes and the final exam was approaching. Being a resourceful, if lax, student, he headed off to the campus library where he located a set of video lectures given by one of Harvard's renowned professors. Mr. Rollins crammed, got an A on the exam, and, an idea for a new company.

"I was amazed by the videotapes," Mr. Rollins recalled. "They were outrageously funny, insightful, thorough, masterful in their command of the subject."

Before starting his own enterprise, Mr. Rollins went to Washington where he worked as chief counsel and chief of staff to the U.S. Senate Committee on Labor and Human Resources. As part of his job he tried to implement a video program to help improve math and science classes for high school students. But the program failed because several states forbid federal intervention in education to develop the concept of home education.

After five years, The Teaching Company presently offers only college level courses but this year it will create a series of high school classes that coincide with Mr. Rollins' original vision.

Each course offers eight independent lectures. Each lecture is about 45 minutes long and available on either video or audio cassette. There are, additionally, several "supercourses" which can run to 10 times longer and cover the entire scope of a topic such as "Understanding How to Listen to Music." This specific series covers the history of music beginning in the ancient world and the early church and moves period by period, through the 20th century.

According to the class professor, Robert Greenberg, a member of the San Francisco Conservatory of Music: "When the average person thinks of music classes, what usually comes to mind is some sort of program in 'music appreciation,' a term that usually carries with it nasty visions of pedantic matrons force-feeding opera to 12-year-olds. Death to that image, and death to the concept that 'concert music' is a sterile old European thing best suited to a prissy class of unhip and dusty cognoscenti."

Last year, Mr. Rollins decided that the quality of the sound on the 48 lecture music series was not as good as it could be and the entire course is being remixed. When it is finished the company is replacing all previously ordered cassettes with the new series. "I want this course to be the classic reference in music history. When we're done, I believe it will be."

All of the video courses can be purchased or rented, and shipping overseas for sale material is a regular service, the company said. The Teaching Company tries to get orders out within three days and offers a money back guarantee.

KATE BALES is a freelance writer based in Paris.

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Australia Beams Degree Courses to Meet Growing Asian Demand

By Michael Richardson

SINGAPORE — Australian universities, seeking to extend their reach into Asia, have teamed up with Australia's international satellite television service to broadcast degree course programs on a trial basis to 15 countries in the region that have a combined population of over one billion.

While it is still too early to say whether the venture can be developed into a full-fledged English language open university course for the Asia-Pacific region, Australian educators involved in the program are encouraged by initial responses, particularly from Indonesia.

Reaching into the growing Asian market for educational services is an important long-term goal of the Open Learning Agency of Australia, said Tony Pritchard, its executive director. "We want to expand regional awareness of open learning as an alternative to campus-based university courses," he said.

The agency was established by Monash Uni-

versity in Melbourne and now has eight other Australian universities as degree-granting members. It runs an increasingly popular tertiary education program in Australia in which thousands of people study for degrees at home, partly through the Australian Broadcasting Corporation.

During the trial period for Asia, which began in October and will end in April, the ABC's overseas arm, Australia Television International, is broadcasting open learning units for half an hour five days a week at 6:30 P.M. Jakarta time and an hour later in Hong Kong, Singapore and Kuala Lumpur.

Ben Hawke, general manager of Australian Television in Sydney, said that the inclusion of open learning programs recognized the considerable interest in educational TV throughout Asia.

"We are responding to audience demand and in the long term this will enhance our viewer numbers," he said.

Five courses are being beamed to Asia by Australian television via Indonesia's Palapa B2P satellite, which covers Southeast Asia,

Papua New Guinea, Bangladesh, Taiwan, Hong Kong and much of southern China.

They include "Out of Empire," which deals with the history and politics of Australia; a program on the culture of Australian aborigines; "Unique Continent," a program exploring Australia's environment; and courses on accounting and marketing.

While the first two subjects may have limited appeal, the last three appear to have elicited an enthusiastic response, particularly from Indonesia, which falls directly under the electronic footprint of the Palapa satellite. Dishes needed to receive the TV transmissions are, therefore, relatively small in Indonesia, which has a population of 185 million and a rapidly developing economy.

Unlike Indonesia, direct-to-home satellite receiving dishes are banned or severely restricted in Singapore, Malaysia and China. Unless these restrictions are eased or arrangements made with governments to rebroadcast through local or cable TV networks, Australia Television's programs containing open learning units will continue to have a limited reach.

However, the process of widening access has already started. In January, ABC and China signed an agreement in Beijing that will allow the transmission of Australia Television's programs on Chinese domestic television, which has an audience reach of 600 million.

In September, ABC signed an agreement with Guangzhou Television & Radio Broadcasting Corp. Under it, Australia Television's service is now being broadcast on the corporation's cable network to about 8 million subscribers in southern China. Australia Television is the only English-language service on the Guangzhou network.

Throughout East Asia, from China to Indonesia, there is a growing demand for tertiary education qualifications and skills, and for learning English as the prime international language for business, commerce, technology and science.

Professor Don Smart, dean of the School of Education at Murdoch University in Western Australia, was involved in a recent survey on opportunities in Hong Kong for Australian education services. About 18 percent of the

40,000 foreign students enrolled in Australian universities this year and the 25,000 in schools or private colleges are from Hong Kong. Nearly all the overseas students in Australia are from Asia. Through fees and general spending, they are pumping about 1.1 billion Australian dollars (\$710 million) into the economy, making education among the country's top six foreign-exchange earners.

"The thing that struck us," Mr. Smart said, "was that the demand for graduate manpower in Hong Kong is growing dramatically because of the link with southern China. Basically, China is like a vacuum cleaner sucking enormous amounts of manpower out of Hong Kong into joint venture business on the mainland."

However, Mr. Pritchard, of the Open Learning Agency, sees Indonesia as having the most immediate potential for extending and enlarging the open learning service.

Australia has clearly shown that demand exists for degree-level study at home from older people who want extra qualifications and

young students who have been unable to get into a campus university.

In its first year of operation the Open Learning Agency had enrolled 9,000 students.

Starting with only 19 units from which to choose in 1993, the agency will be able to offer about 150 different units by the end of 1994. Completion of 24 units needed for an arts, science or business degree normally would take three years for a full-time student or six or seven years part-time. The cost of six units is about 2,400 Australian dollars per student in Australia.

Mr. Pritchard estimated that if the open learning program was extended to Indonesia the cost of six units would be under 5,000 dollars. While this is expensive by Indonesian standards, it is only about half the amount that an Indonesian paying full fees at a university in Australia would have to pay.

MICHAEL RICHARDSON is editor for Asia of the International Herald Tribune.

Despite Barriers, Private Schools Gain in Egypt

By Nancy Beth Jackson

CAIRO — Private education in Egypt has become a growth industry, fueled by consumer demand for a curriculum stressing creativity and decision-making skills rather than rote learning for the Thanaweya Amma, the comprehensive national exam that determines the future of secondary school graduates.

The model is often American

and the language instruction English, but the students in the new, private schools are predominantly Egyptian, and not only the elite. Faced with crowded public schools and growing numbers of unemployed or underemployed college graduates, parents in an expanding middle class are looking to private schools, beginning with preschool, to give their children an edge.

Even as Egypt battles terrorism determined to topple President Hosni Mubarak and critics argue

in the press against foreign influence in public schools, the government has encouraged such education alternatives. In some cases, the private schools receive tax incentives, but they must follow a state-approved curriculum that includes religious studies and Arabic as main subjects.

The race to set up new private schools, however, has not been without roadblocks, as one Egyptian entrepreneur found out last year when the first graduates of his new international high school were denied entry into state universities. The government questioned the validity of their American-style high school diplomas but finally made a one-time exception. The owner is now scurrying around to secure external accreditation that will satisfy the Ministry of Education although he believes many of his students are more interested in university studies abroad than at home.

"You can't believe how many applied last year," said Hassan Mostafa Rahman, the businessman whose K-12 Egyptian American Academy 35 kilometers (22 miles) outside Cairo accepted 150 students last fall. "We had about 1,000, but the publicity around the school made the students run."

Yet the publicity has not deterred parents and other entrepreneurs from considering educational alternatives. Amidst a private nonprofit organization that encourages educational exchanges, has noted in recent months an increase in accreditation inquiries at its Cairo office.

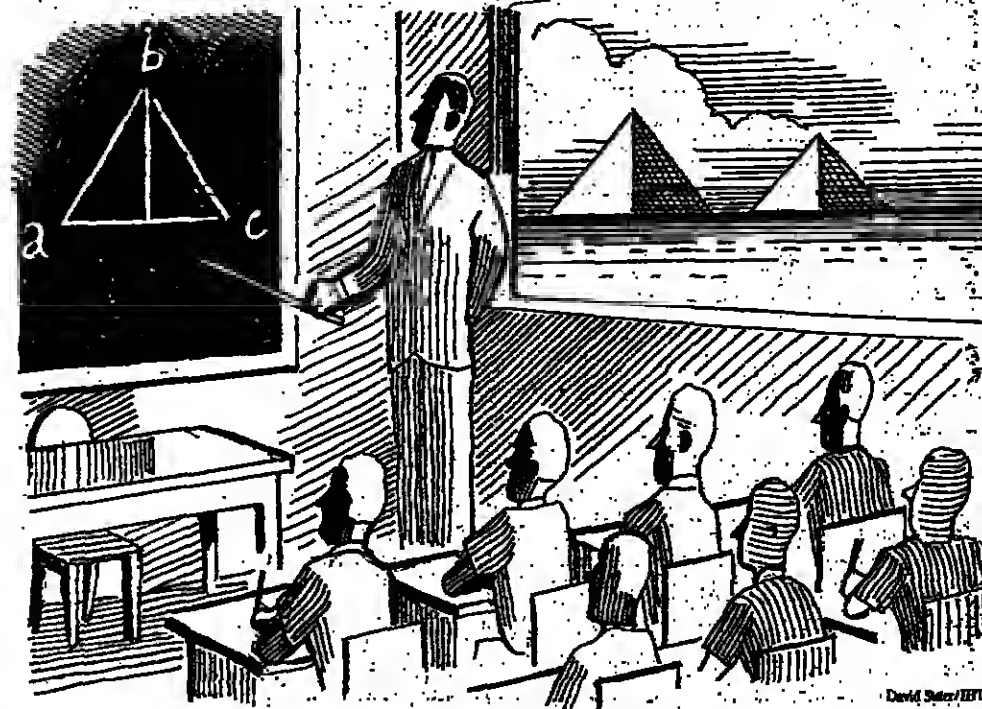
"Egypt says officially that it is on the road to an open economy and more involvement in public life," said Katherine J. Sullivan of Amideast. "It follows that more entrepreneurs will be interested in getting into education. There are opportunities for educators/entrepreneurs offering a quality education product."

The Egyptian education system reflects French and British influences dating from the 19th century, but both private and public sectors look farther west for models these days, attracted by American management techniques and technology and encouraged by an increased American presence in the country since 1979.

Viewing American English as the international language of business, some companies, particularly in marketing, even place employment ads in English in Arabic-language newspapers.

Egypt has initiated many educational reforms since 1981, but the growth in tutoring and private schools suggests that many parents do not want to wait for reforms from within.

"More and more parents are aware that the traditional education system is sagging under too many students, not enough teachers, not enough schools, not enough resources," Miss Sullivan said.



David Sney/BBF

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Some parents are willing to pay any price to avoid the Thanaweya Amma and the stress it produces. A secondary school diploma from overseas or an international school in Cairo is sometimes considered a backdoor to college admission in Egypt.

International schools, unlike domestic private schools, are geared to preparing students to continue their education outside Egypt. They have been attractive and sometimes necessary alternatives for the children of Egyptian executives and diplomats returning home from abroad with poor Arabic skills or accustomed to another style of learning. The Ministry of Education has given such students permission to enroll in schools "without an approved Egyptian curriculum and receives 5 percent of all Egyptian university spots for graduates of foreign programs."

The Gulf War indirectly encouraged private education. During the oil boom years, many Egyptians lived in other countries in the region, sending their children to international rather than local schools. When they returned home, they wanted parallel education. The American International School in Egypt, owned by Syrian-born businessman Walid Abu-shakra and accredited in the United States, moved here from Kuwait in 1990, a casualty of war, and stayed when enrollment, about 60 percent Egyptian, almost tripled in less than three years.

At Cairo American College, the \$20 million, 11-acre campus looks straight out of Southern California, with Scout troops, basketball courts and warblers by the Gap, but the boys' soccer team is almost all-Egyptian. The college was founded in 1945 by businessmen and missionaries to serve American expatriates. Today, roughly 30 percent of its 1,400 students have other nationalities.

CAC, like many overseas schools, is becoming less American and more international. It now offers International Baccalaureate diplomas in addition to an accredited high school education. With a new emphasis on global education and students who spend part of their childhood outside their home countries, the school continues "to prepare kids to go to America but also to return to Ontario, Tokyo and Sydney and fit in," according to David Chodnick, the school's superintendent.

NANCY BETH JACKSON is a journalist based in Cairo.

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PHILIP CRAWFORD is a journalist based in Paris.

SPORTS

Temple's Coach Is Suspended

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PHILADELPHIA — Temple University suspended its basketball coach, John Chaney, for one game, a day after he had publicly threatened to kill the Massachusetts coach, John Calipari.

Chaney apologized after his outburst on Sunday following the Owls' 56-55 loss to 13th-ranked Massachusetts, but Temple's president, Peter Liacouras, still suspended Chaney from the Owls' game Wednesday night at St. Bonaventure.

"Coach Chaney overstepped the line this time," Liacouras said in a statement. "I believe the university must pursue the highest standards in competition, and even his sincere apology, he agrees, is insufficient in these circumstances."

It was the first time Chaney has been disciplined in 12 years during which he led the Owls to nine National Collegiate Athletic Association tournament appearances.

In a statement released by Temple's athletic department Monday, Chaney extended his apology "to everyone for yesterday's unfortunate incident following the basketball game — to the Atlantic 10 Conference, the University of Massachusetts, the teams, those persons who were present and those who witnessed the incident, everyone."

Chaney planned no further comment, said Temple's assistant sports information director, Gerry Emig. A Temple spokeswoman, Harriet Goodheart, said Liacouras

would not comment beyond his 1½-page statement.

The Atlantic 10 commissioner, Ron Bertovich, said Monday that an investigation was being conducted by the conference. He has the right to require more than the one-game suspension.

None of the Top 25 teams played Monday night. In some major games, New Mexico State moved closer to the Big West Conference title with a 67-66 victory over UNLV, and Arkansas Razorbacks scored 22 points as Seton Hall beat St. John's, 67-57, in the Big East.

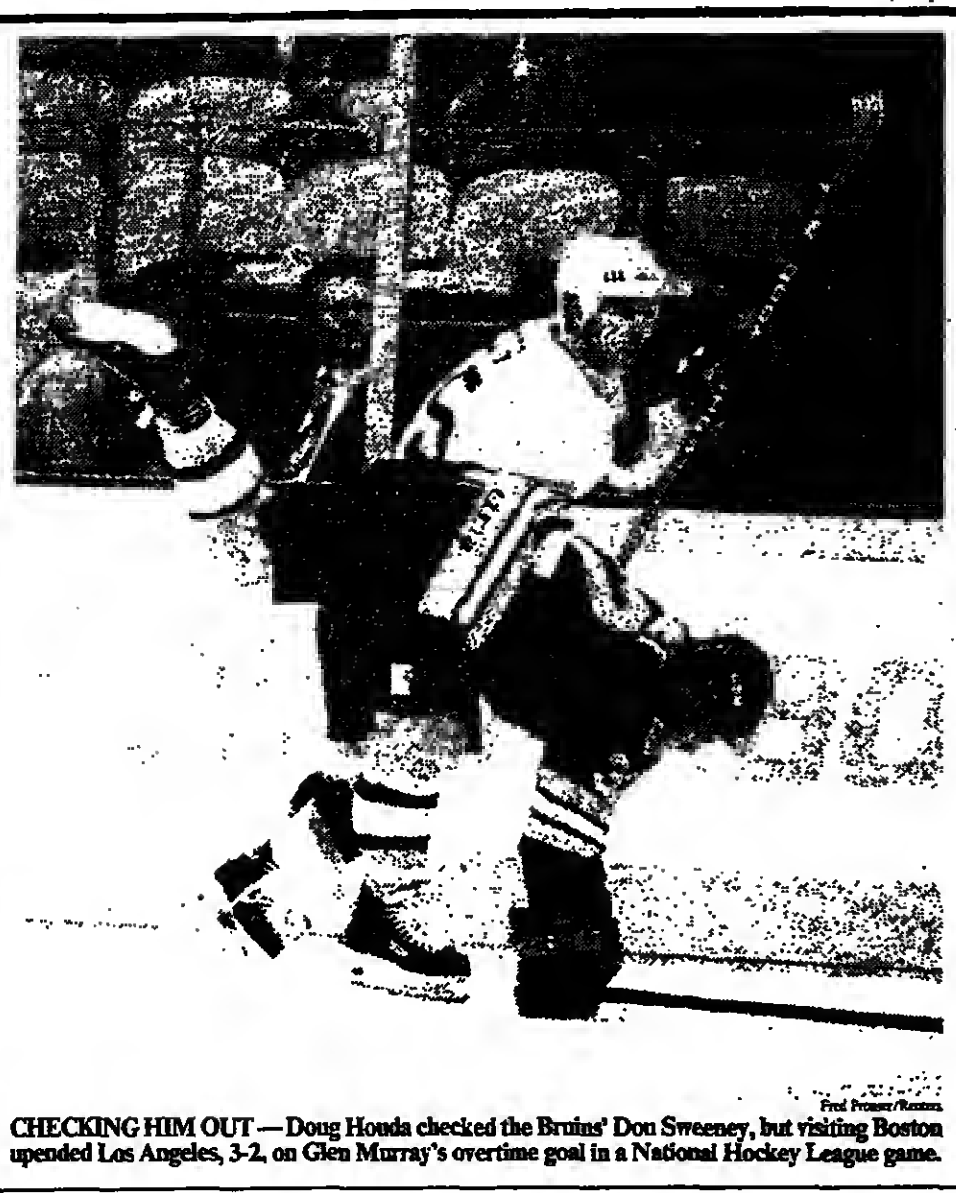
On Sunday, Chaney burst into Calipari's postgame news conference and accused him of trying to intimidate the officials in the loss.

Chaney then charged the podium where Calipari stood. Three uninvited players moved quickly to intervene and Chaney was restrained before reaching Calipari.

"I'll kill you," Chaney was plainly heard to say. "You remember that."

He added that he would have his players confront Massachusetts players when the teams play in Philadelphia on Feb. 24.

Last month, Chaney was part of a controversy over a threatened boycott by the Black Coaches Association over what it perceived as unfair treatment of black students through scholarship reductions and admissions standards. Chaney had threatened to walk out, but the association later called off the boycott.



CHECKING HIM OUT — Doug Houda checked the Bruins' Don Sweeney, but visiting Boston upended Los Angeles, 3-2, on Glen Murray's overtime goal in a National Hockey League game.

Gazzamania and Officialdom

International Herald Tribune

ROME — Funny things happen on the way to the Olympics. In the arena where the last World Cup final almost died of organized boredom in 1990, there was a game on Sunday that had theater, fun, goals.

Lazio of Rome outplayed Cagliari to the tune of 4-0. The game evolved like a chaotic, go-go-ing, slowly to the technical creation that 40,000 Romans were prepared to wait patiently to applaud.

For an English visitor there was a bonus. It was rare — exceptionally rare — to enjoy watching an Englishman orchestrate play of this quality.

Paul Gascoigne, completing only his third full 90-minute performance this season, was the star. His command of passing, inventiveness and authority were such that every player on his team moved when and where he wanted them to.

The respect those players have for him must be enormous. They know Gascoigne can backbite between maestro and clown, they know he has spent two years trying to bring back the showmanship he almost destroyed by recklessness.

Yet here were Italian, Dutch and Croatian teammates — a combined market value of \$50 million — responding to his touch.

Almost beyond belief, Gascoigne stole the hearts of an Italian crowd while an Italian forward, Beppe Signori, scored a commendable hat-trick.

This, surely, was Signori's day? Not so. Not even among his own people. As the crowning moment, a stunning 30-meter shot for Signori's second goal, Gascoigne headed toward the dupe, threw himself into the arms of Coach Dino Zoff, then playfully kicked the backside of Maurizio Mazzini, Zoff's administrative partner.

A FRANKISH kick, taken in good humor, it seemed to the audience. So did the final goal, the final celebration, from Gascoigne. From a sharp angle, he took a free kick and, as if he were Uri Geller bending spoons, applied deception to the flight of the ball so that it straightened, then dipped, inside the far post.

Gascoigne ran to the touchline to mimic the stances pose that the boxer Chris Eubank affects in the ring. "Adore me — now!" was the implicit gesture.

At the final whistle, he clung like a chimpanzee from a crossbar, waving with one hand to the fans.

Gazzamania is back, less than a month after the grapevine was heavy with rumor that Lazio was looking for a buyer for the errant star, with his injuries, his boorishness, his weight problem, his tendency to break wind into a microphone or break a photographer's nose with a punch.

In a rational moment on Monday, Gascoigne denounced his most foolish antics and pledged to control his emotions sufficiently to make the most of his gift.

We shall see. We hope so. It would be nice to have shown Gascoigne the last line of the last letter David Niven sent to this columnist.

"Please," he wrote, "stop the potential great footballers of our country being such so-and-so prima donnas."

That, from an actor who had jetted around the Hollywood set more often than Gascoigne has had operations, was penned when Gascoigne was 12.

Alas, Niven never saw the best of Gascoigne, who, at 26, still has some road to travel before Romans say of him: "This is a man."

It is because he retains strands of childishness that Gascoigne excites Italians in their era of conformism. He still finds some to exasperate, however.

On Sunday, the referee, Fabio Baldas, was not amused by Gascoigne's mocking of his opponent Marco Senta while he received a yellow card. Baldas instantly turned the card on Gascoigne, the sixth card he has been shown in 12 appearances.

In fact, Sunday was his return after a one-match ban. Baldas, who will represent Italy at the 1994 World Cup, had a typical Sunday, granting Lazio a "soft" penalty and showing the match with seven yellow cards.

His aura was that of a policeman. Players took few risks, and the game lacked the cut and thrust of a physical contact sport.

This gave Gascoigne the platform, the space, to create; but it also induced another effect. Maybe in Italy, where referees are as tall as performers, the balance has swung too far.

In nine first division Italian matches on Sunday, three players were sent off, 40 cautioned. Only 25 goals were scored.

MAYBE THAT is why referees are becoming public figures in their own right. Gianni Beschin, an imposing man with a haircut sharper than a GI's, also cuts fine jewelry.

Pierluigi Collina, strikingly bald for a man in his early 30s, is renowned for sending off the Italian national captain, Franco Barresi, two minutes after the start.

Newspapers assess referees as they do players. Gazzetta dello Sport scored Baldas and Collina seven on Sunday, as it did Pierluigi Pairetto, who issued two red and six yellow cards in Atalanta's 1-1 tie with Roma.

Gazzetta rated Beschin 5.5, but Virginio Quattrone was lowest, with 4 points.

Ultimately it is the opinion of Paolo Casarin that counts. A retired referee, he is now Italy's overlord and employs assessors to monitor every performance. Casarin can make or break referees.

He also conditions FIFA's attempts to enforce more attractive play. The outlawed back pass, according to Casarin, has prevented goalkeepers from wasting time, so the ball is in play 8 percent longer per game.

European referees have just heard in Rome — and the World Cup referees will be told at a symposium in Dallas next month — to give forwards, not defenders, the benefit of the doubt on tight offside decisions.

"Why should defenses get the benefit in controversial moments?" asks Casarin. "It's not instructed by the laws of the game. At the World Cup, we will tell referees and line-men that a player must be given offside only if it is 101 percent he is offside."

A red card, Mr. Overlord, for arithmetic. You cannot have more than 100 percent. But Casarin's research shows that top teams are prevented from scoring four times in 20 attacks by doubtful offside calls.

Goals are the business of soccer, especially in the U.S. World Cup year. Not even the game's Gascoignes can celebrate against the raised flag of officialdom.

Rob Hughes is on the staff of The Times.

Jordan's Public Workout: A Lot of Dirt and Pop-Ups

The Associated Press

SARASOTA, Florida — A closed-door baseball intrigue ended on Tuesday as the former National Basketball Association star Michael Jordan went on display at spring training for the first time.

Jordan took three rounds of batting practice. He didn't look good as he took about 100 swings off the Chicago White Sox batting practice pitcher, Mike Maziarka, a left-hander, and Roly DeArmas, a right-hander who will be a bullpen catcher for the team.

"I have to work on my hitting every day," Jordan said. "I've improved. I can feel it. I've been given the correct fundamentals. It's just a matter of getting the fundamentals down."

Jordan's two-hour workout included shagging flies, fielding grounders and running drills. When he made contact, he mostly beat the ball into the dirt around home plate or popped it into the batting cage.

A crowd of 250 journalists attended Jordan's workout. On Thursday, fans will be allowed into the ballpark for the first time.

The \$1 Million Noncommissioner

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The man who would not be commissioner is earning more than the last man who was commissioner.

Bud Selig, who has served as acting commissioner for 17 months but has refused the title of commissioner, has a \$1 million-a-year salary, several men in and close to major-league baseball said Monday.

One of the men said that the Executive Council had approved Selig's salary in September, after he had been in the job for a year.

Selig, the owner of the Milwaukee

Brewers, neither confirmed nor denied the \$1 million figure, declining to discuss the matter. The salary, though, is the highest ever for the person running the major leagues.

Fay Vincent, who was commissioner from Sept. 13, 1989, until he resigned under pressure Sept. 7, 1992, earned \$650,000 a year.

Selig is chairman of the owners' Executive Council, a position that makes him acting or de facto commissioner.

Despite the urging of a large bloc of owners, Selig has steadfastly declined to accept election to the position on a formal basis, but continues to be willing to serve on an interim basis.

A search committee worked for nearly a year to find a successor to Vincent — and Selig — but at an owners' meeting on Jan. 19, the owners decided they were not going to elect a new commissioner until they completed labor negotiations with the players.

Selig is therefore expected to remain the acting commissioner for at least the remainder of this year and most likely well into next year.

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Quebec 1 1 1 3

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NY-Los Angeles 3 (Lund, 5:00) (Lund, 5:00)
NY-Los Angeles 4 (Lund, 5:00) (Lund, 5:00)
NY-Los Angeles 5 (Lund, 5:00) (Lund, 5:00)
NY-Los Angeles 6 (Lund, 5:00) (Lund, 5:00)
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SPORTS WINTER OLYMPICS

Late Comebacks Getting to Be A Habit for U.S. Hockey Team

By William Drozdiak

Washington Post Service

GJOVIK — The U.S. Olympic hockey team roared back in the last period from two goals down to get a 3-3 tie Tuesday night against Slovakia in spite of a spitting offense that could spell trouble against tougher opponents.

For the Americans, plagued by sloppy passes all night, it was the same kind of comeback they had mounted against France in Sunday's opening round, when they fought back for a 4-4 tie.

Comparing his team to "a high wire act," U.S. coach Tim Taylor expressed frustration with its passivity and its failure to connect on key power plays. He fears that while disaster was averted against mediocre France and last-seeded Slovakia, his young charges may not be so fortunate against their next opponents, Canada and Sweden. Two medal contenders that have already notched victories.

"I'm very proud of the way that we came back from a two-goal deficit in two consecutive games," Taylor said. "It shows we have a lot of heart. What we have to work on is not getting ourselves in that position."

Trailing 3-1 early in the third period, the Americans got a break when Slovakia's veteran star Peter Stastny was slapped with a seven-minute penalty for high-sticking and punching an opponent. The absence of Stastny, who spent 14 seasons in the National Hockey League and became its 17th all-time leading scorer, gave the Americans a big manpower advantage that they quickly exploited.

The U.S. closed the gap to 2-2 when Peter Gajjala knocked in a goal on a pass from Mark Beaufait during a chaotic scrum in the front of the net. Less than two minutes later, John Lilley tied the game with a slap shot from the right face-off circle that nicked the upper corner of the goal post and tumbled into the net.

Taylor praised U.S. goalkeeper Garth Snow for making "some very big saves at crucial times" even though he surrendered three goals on 33 shots taken by the Slovaks. Snow was making his Olympic debut after teammate Mike Dunham, one of two holdovers from the 1992 Games, gave up four goals on only 14 shots by the French.

"He can be a little nerve-racking because he gets himself in trouble at times by overhandling the puck," Taylor said. "But he played well and really had no chance on the goals made against him."

The American team, which averages a little over 22 years in age, represents a sharp departure from previous squads that were known for their brutish and cumbersome style under former coach Dave Peterson. Taylor has emphasized speed and finesse in the belief that such qualities are better adapted to the larger Olympic rink and leading European opponents.

But at the start of Tuesday's game, the Americans appeared sluggish and disoriented. They lost the puck frequently and seemed perplexed by the crisp passes and fluid movements of Slovakia's team, which has only two players from the 1992 Czechoslovakia team that won the bronze medal. Slovakia became independent only a year ago and was seeded last in the Olympics because it has never competed before.

The Americans scored the opening goal after 10 minutes of play when Jeffrey Lazaro flicked a wrist shot through the legs of Slovakia's goalkeeper Eduard Hartmann, who had ventured out of the net to try to intercept the puck. The Slovaks answered three minutes later with a wrist shot from the left circle by Lubomir Kolnik and went ahead in the second period on Stastny's goal.

In the third period, the Slovaks appeared on their way to an easy victory after Robert Svehla fired in a slap shot from the blue line. Meanwhile, the Americans seemed reluctant to press the attack, veering away from the goal even when they had two-on-one and three-on-two opportunities.

At one point, Taylor wrung his hands and bellowed "just shoot the puck" when Lilley took it close to the goal and then backed away for a pass instead of closing in for the kill.

Only when Stastny became embroiled in a near-brawl with nine minutes to go did the Americans snap out of the doldrums and exploit their chances sufficiently to salvage a tie.

Slovakia's coach Jan Mitosinka acknowledged that Stastny's behavior was a turning point that could have cost his

team the match. "It was an unlucky accident," he said. "We are fortunate not to lose."

Slovakia had opened the tournament with a tie against Sweden.

Sweden 4, Italy 1: The Swedes remained unbeaten but unimpressive until the third period.

The second-seeded Swedes scored twice in the first four minutes of the period, dominated the rest of it and beat Italy after struggling to tie with Slovakia in the opener.

Sweden is 1-0-1 in the five-game preliminary round. Italy, 0-2 here, finished last in the 1992 Winter Games. Eight of the 12 teams advance to the single-elimination quarterfinals.

Hakan Loob and Mats Naslund, two former Stanley Cup champions, set up three goals for a country with three world championships in the last seven years but no Olympic championships ever.

Sweden didn't score until 26 seconds were left in the first period. Loob, a member of the 1989 NHL champion Calgary team, passed the puck from behind the goal line to Patrik Kjellberg, who slid a 40-foot (12.2-meter) slap shot through the pads of Bruno Campese in goal.

Italy tied the game on Bruno Zarrillo's shorthanded goal at 4:18 of the second period past goalie Hakan Algotsson.

Frederik Stilleman put Sweden ahead to stay at 17:03. Loob dropped a backhand pass from the left circle and Stilleman put a soft 40-footer to the left of Campese as three Swedes and two Italians clogged the slot.

In the third period, Sweden outshot Italy, 16-5, and Campese was outstanding, despite allowing two quick goals.

Naslund, who won the Stanley Cup with Montreal in 1986, passed to Patrik Juhlin, who scored on a high 25-footer 1:10 into the third period. Magnus Svensson's power-play slap shot at 3:52 ended the scoring.

Sweden has finished better than third twice in the Olympics, winning silver medals in 1928 and 1964. It took the bronze in 1980, 1984 and 1988. It went into the 1992 Games as the top seed but finished a disappointing fifth.

Canada 3, France 1: Winger Todd Hlushko struck twice as Canada labored to an unconvincing victory over France.



Jeff Lazaro celebrating after scoring the first goal against Slovakia.

Canada, the silver medalist at the 1992 Albertville Olympics, began with a bang when Hlushko scored the opener two minutes into the game.

But France's Finnish-born goalie Petri Ylönen shot out the Canadians with superb saves until the 36th minute when

On This Mountain, The Boom Times Were a Real Blast

By Ian Thomsen

International Herald Tribune

GJOVIK, Norway — The phone would ring, Aud Pedersen and her husband, Odd, would look at each other. One of them would answer the phone. "The next explosion will be in eight minutes," the voice on the phone would say.

They would hear beneath them the sound of a huge machine drilling holes into the mountain. It is a small mountain, on the edge of downtown. The Pedersens live on top of this mountain. They are retired. It is their dream house. When they heard the drilling cease, they would stop whatever they were doing and brace themselves against the wall.

"Kaboom! — Kaboom! — Kaboom!" Aud Pedersen is saying, her fists raised in description, her shoulders touching the wall. Inside the mountain, the dynamite had been arranged like firecrackers tied together. The initial blast would set off the next blast, which set off the next blast, and the next. The town of Gjovik had decided to build its new Olympic hockey arena inside the mountain. No one had ever dared attempt such an architectural conquest. A hockey arena inside a man-made cave? Gjovik would be the talk of the entire world. Even the dynamite was a special type, designed for minimal vibration.

But on top of the mountain, Aud and Odd would be shouting at each other throughout the explosions. "The lamp, get the lamp!" And would yell, but Odd could never catch the lamp. Then he would see an antique plate vibrating off of an end table, but Aud could never catch the plate. The explosions felt like they went on for five minutes sometimes. Eventually they learned to stay braced against the wall, refusing to catch anything unless it was falling into their arms, which it sometimes did.

The explosions began in the spring of 1991 and they didn't stop until nine months had passed. They began as early as 7 in the morning and continued until 11 at night on weekdays, from 2 P.M. to 7 P.M. on Saturdays, and on the seventh day they rested. The Pedersens tried to enjoy their Sundays.

They had lived in an apartment complex in town for four years when, in 1970, they heard that the house atop the mountain was for sale. It is built like a large, square pinkish box, with elegant white trimmings and a heavenly view of Lake Mjøsa.

"It was very quiet," Aud Pedersen says, her smile the same as when she brags on their three sons. She is attractive and slim, with short white hair. "As soon as I saw it I said, 'Oh, this house must be mine.'"

One year after they moved in, the town built a small swimming pool inside their mountain. The Pedersens laugh at this now. "Yes, it is built right under my apple tree out there," Odd says, pointing out the window. They survived the explosions necessary to install a swimming pool and they went about making the home theirs.

When the 17th Winter Olympic Games were awarded to Lillehammer in 1988, it was as if their country was merely amplifying the pride the Pedersens felt for the surroundings of their own home. A mahogany staircase swirls upstairs from the parlor, across from a tall gold mirror that once hung in the Parliament House in Oslo. The Pedersens were further enamored by the news that Lillehammer was sharing the Olympics with neighboring Gjovik. How could one family be so blessed? She tours you past couches and chairs like those found in museums throughout Europe, the walls behind them adorned with paintings that look as old as the Louvre's. There are artifacts everywhere from their voyages to Egypt, the West Indies, New Zealand, the former Yugoslavia, South America, Hong Kong and Singapore.

Then they heard that the arena would be built downstairs.

There is a large glass chandelier dangling over the dining room table.

"The first time," she says, "it felt like the whole house was coming up and going down again." She describes this by picking up a large imaginary crate.

At the time, his job with Statoil kept Odd in Oslo from Monday until Friday. He says he felt very badly about this, leaving his wife alone with the explosions. She shakes the sliding wood door that no longer works to describe the rattling. The windows blew out at least 50 times, she says, with shards reaching the flower garden several paces from the house. Truckloads after truckloads of rocks were taken out of the mountain, 20,000 truckloads in all. It was a dangerous project, and every precaution was taken. Huge fans were installed to remove dust and gas from inside the mountain. It collected in dark clouds over the Pedersen's home, effectively trapping them inside until the winds arrived.

Every second day, it seemed, she was driving down the mountain to see the glassmaker, who could only grimace and shake his head. Every night she was running the vacuum cleaner over fragments of their valuables. Cracks appeared in the walls and doorways, newspapers and napkins in between the plates and saucers. They bated to hear the phone ring. They were not the only victims — their neighbors include a senior citizens' home — but their situa-

'The first time, it felt like the whole house was coming up and going down again.'
Aud Pedersen

tion was the worst. On Saturdays they would brace themselves against the wall and shout as if speaking underwater, except that they understood each other perfectly.

They decided to begin picking up the phone before it rang, to complain to city hall. Their damages were assessed at 190,000 kroner (\$25,230), but they say they have received only a fraction of that. Part of their property was developed for the arena without their consent, or reimbursement, they say. And so they have filed suit against the town. In May 1993, two years after the 5,800-seat Gjovik Olympic Cavern Arena was officially opened, their house will be inspected for structural damage in conjunction with the suit.

In the last months they accepted the daily explosions the way others must accept imprisonment, counting down the days. They ate their food from vibrating plates while the chandelier danced in the next room. They even invited friends from England to come stay. Within a day, the friends were screaming and then running out of the house. Aud Pedersen says she did warn them.

The Olympic hockey tournament continued Wednesday night, in an arena seven meters (23 feet) of rock beneath their cellar floor. The Pedersens like hockey, and on Friday they are going to a game at Håkons Hall in Lillehammer. They weren't able to buy tickets to their mountain rink, and they say that Olympic organizers have not invited them.

The arena has been judged a complete success, warm and inviting and safe. From upstairs the Pedersens can hear the intermission music, and the main entrance screaming each time it opens. Their lawyer probably could have forced the town to find them another house, Aud Pedersen says, but she would have refused.

"You see," she says, with a sweep of the arm, "it's still the most beautiful home in Gjovik."

Gordeeva and Grinkov Cap Return From Pros By Winning Pairs Title

The Associated Press

HAMAR — Ekaterina Gordeeva and Sergei Grinkov won the gold medal in pairs figure skating Tuesday night, beating fellow Russians Natalia Mishkutenok and Artur Dmitriev.

Gordeeva and Grinkov, the 1988 gold medalists who returned to Olympic competition after four years of skating professionally, drew a perfect 6.0 for artistic impression from the Russian judge, despite two mistakes by Grinkov on jumps. The rest of the husband and wife team's artistic impression marks were 5.9.

Skating right before them, Mishkutenok and Dmitriev put on an almost flawless program, but the marks for the 1992 Olympic champions ranged from 5.6 to 5.9.

Canada's Isabelle Brasseur and Lloyd Eisler, the reigning world champions, took the bronze medal, matching the bronze they won in two years ago in Albertville, France.

Grinkov and Gordeeva were in first place after Sunday night's technical program, with Mishkutenok and Dmitriev second. The free skate is worth two-thirds of the total score.

Brasseur, a Québécoise, and Eisler,

from English-speaking Ontario, are a symbol of unity in an increasingly divided Canada. Their victory at the 1993 world championships was the first by a non-Russian or non-Soviet pair since 1984.

When the pros — notably Gordeeva and Grinkov — returned to Olympic competition, the gold medal prospects for Brasseur and Eisler took a turn for the worse. Hoping to cap their seven-year partnership with an Olympic title, they opposed the international rules change that allowed pros a one-time reinstatement of their Olympic eligibility.

"It's something Isabelle and I personally wouldn't do," Eisler said. "It's not something we believe in, but it's happening and you can't change it. We voiced our opinions and now we're taking it as a challenge."

Their draw position Tuesday night added one more challenge. Brasseur and Eisler led off the last group, composed of the top four pairs, so the three Russian couples knew exactly how well they had to skate to beat the Canadians.

Eisler was so annoyed with the draw on Sunday night that he kicked the wall and cursed. Later, he said his outburst was only because he came too late to make the draw himself.

Shishkova and Naumov skated last. "Everyone coming in is human, and we can all make mistakes," Eisler said.

Germany's Mandy Wötzel cut her chin and was forced to stop skating in the middle of her routine.



Italian goalkeeper Bruno Campese making a save, despite a toppling cage, midway through Sweden's victory.

Wötzel, who along with partner Ingo Steuer was second in last year's world championships, was skating in front of Steuer when she tripped on her toe pick. Her chest hit the ice, then her chin

bounced directly into the ice.

Wötzel grabbed her mid-section, then her chin when she saw blood. Steuer, who was behind her when she tripped, picked her up and carried her from the ice.

While Wötzel was taken away by officials to be treated, Steuer paced in the runway, appearing dazed. The couple was forced to withdraw from the competition.

The couple was in eighth place after Sunday night's technical program.

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Can Express Fair
Many Aspirants
One Real Harding

SPORTS WINTER OLYMPICS

Roffe-Steinrotter Makes It 2-0 for the U.S. With a Super-G Gold



Diann Roffe sweeping past a gate during her gold-medal-winning performance in the super-G race; four highly rated women slid off the course and failed to finish.

By Angus Phillips
Washington Post Service

KVITFJELL — The U.S. ski team came to the 17th Winter Olympics with the dimmest of medal prospects, but for the third straight day an American romped down the slippery slopes to unexpected success.

It was Diann Roffe-Steinrotter's turn Monday as the diminutive New Yorker won her first race in nine years — yes, nine years — beating 56 rivals in the super-giant slalom to get the second American gold medal of these young Games.

That's the most golds for U.S. Alpine skiers since 1984, with 10 of the 12 events still to go. How big a surprise is that?

"It's the most amazing thing I ever saw," said the women's ski coach, Paul Major. "There's a fever catching in our athletes. Anything can happen."

Anything just had. Roffe-Steinrotter, silver medalist in giant slalom at the 1992 Games in Albertville, France, rode here on the wobbly wheels of her worst season, her top finish so far being a 13th in the giant slalom in Morzine, France.

Her record was so poor she lay outside the pool of 15 top entrants who draw for the best starting slots for the super-G, which is a shorter version of the downhill with wider turns. Then Roffe-Steinrotter, in the second draw, had the misfortune to win with No. 1, meaning she went off before anyone even tested the steep, icy curves.

No one likes No. 1, with no training runs permitted and no track to follow, and Roffe-Steinrotter said she was "sick-to-my-stomach nervous" starting down from the start house in the cold morning sunshine. She went out cautiously but hit her stride quickly and put together the smoothest run of the day, with nary a flaw evident.

"I was in the zone," she said. "It was like a waterfall."

Which is how the U.S. skiing juggernaut must be looking to European rivals. First it was Alaskan Tommy Moe swaggering in Sunday to win his first world-circuit race with a gold medal run in the men's downhill; then Olympic novice Kalle Rasmussen and Moe finished 3-1 in the first half of the downhill/combined Monday, setting themselves up for possible medals when that two-day race concludes Feb. 25.

Now comes low-ranking Roffe-Steinrotter to take the first women's super-G medal ever for a U.S. Olympian. But she had to wait awhile to cheer.

Her time of 1 minute, 22.15 seconds looked reasonably solid after No. 2 starter Isolde Kostner of Italy followed with a 1:22.45. But Roffe-Steinrotter said she had no idea she was firmly in the gold-medal hunt till a score more races were down — some literally.

Nine starters failed to finish as the steep, twisting turns on the Kvitfjell course — designed for men — took their toll. Several were ahead of Roffe-Steinrotter's pace when they spun out, including pre-race favorites Katja Seizinger of Germany, Aleka Dovzan of Slovenia and Bibiana Perez of Italy, who smashed spectacularly through a set of gates.

As rivals spun out or came up short, a crowd built around Roffe-Steinrotter but she held off celebrating until No. 35 Svetlana Gladisheva of Russia was across in 1:22.44, beating Kostner by one-hundredth of a second for the silver. Roffe-Steinrotter had a staggered victory margin of .29 seconds — a rout by super-G standards.

At 5-feet, 4 inches and 132 pounds, she was as easy enough to hoist and took her victory ride on her coaches' shoulders, then described her feat.

"It's one day, one hill, one and a half minutes, and whoever shakes and hakes the best is going to win a gold."

It came at a good time, in her last go-round. Roffe-Steinrotter, 26, said after a rock-strewn career without a victory since the World Championships in 1985, that she's headed home at season's end to Potsdam, New York, where husband, Willi, coaches skiing at Clarkson University and she keeps horses. She's planning some competitive riding but on more ski racing.

Meantime, she's got another start to go here in giant slalom, the event in which she won a silver medal two years ago at Albertville.

"Maybe I shouldn't race in anything but the Olympics and world championships," she said, smiling.

Her coaches said 10 years of experience gave Roffe-Steinrotter the impetus to push the safety envelope enough to win here and she agreed.

"If you don't risk all at the Olympics, you won't be there at the end. I've been in enough Olympics to know that and do that, and that was the difference more than anything."

The dazzling U.S. start has the Olympic community buzzing. This was to be the year of American misery on the slopes. Sports Illustrated magazine called the U.S.

team "worn" in its pre-Olympic edition, predicting "Slovenia, Luxembourg and New Zealand all have better chances to take home more Alpine medals from Lillehammer than Uncle Sam's lead-footed snowplow brigade."

But Roffe-Steinrotter said Moe's victory in the first Alpine event Sunday got the team fired up.

"What an inspiration," she said.

"He's on an unbelievable progression. He wasn't a favorite coming in but he skied brilliantly and I said, 'I can do that, too.'"

"There's a real electricity in the air now," she said. "I train with these other girls every day and they know they can be faster than I am on a given day."

Indeed, teammate Shannon Noth, 22, was aglow after a 10th-place finish Monday and Moe's girlfriend, Megan Gerey, also 22, was romping down the hill with a shot at the top five when she crashed in sight of the finish line.

That's the spirit, said Major, the women's coach.

"We all knew it could happen, but it's the most amazing thing to see someone win down and out come out and ski a gold-medal run. The men put a lot of pressure on us and now we've answered."

"All I can say to them is, 'Tag-you're it.'"



Tommy Moe, winner of America's other skiing gold in the men's downhill, giving Roffe a kiss after it became clear she had won.

The Day Is Near When Athletes Can Expect Fair Treatment

By Ira Berkow
New York Times Service

LILLEHAMMER — As Tonya Harding prepares to arrive in this favored land of frozen fjords, reindeer salami, and people bundled and masked like burglars against the cold, there will be included in her baggage, on paper or in her head, Circuit Court Judge Patrick D. Gilroy's Judgment of Dismissal issued last Saturday afternoon in Clackamas County, Oregon.

It is her ticket to skate in the Winter Olympics. But with it comes further evidence that a new world is dawning in sports, and that athletes in America — and perhaps those under international governing bodies, as well — may be assured they will be treated fairly, subject to the same democratic laws and judgments as anyone else. Sports, in other words, are not above the law. Not even the Olympics.

The days may be dwindling when athletes are treated arbitrarily, when, say, a swimmer may be dismissed from the Olympic team by an imperious sports czar for drinking champagne on a ship, or a sprinter banned for a positive drug test that he asserts was a laboratory error.

The U.S. Olympic Committee had leveled seven administrative charges against Harding regarding sportsmanship and ethical code violations and had scheduled a hearing on her participation in the Olympics. She responded with a \$25 million suit against the USOC. In settling the dispute, Judge Gilroy acknowledged that the case was "difficult."

"The USOC has the right and obligation to oversee and discipline certain conduct of its Olympic athletes," he said. But, he added, "Tonya Harding has the right to a fair and impartial hearing regarding claimed ethical violations and the right to prepare adequately for same."

It seems apparent that the judge did not want to upset altogether the ability of sports groups to properly sanction athletes for, say, using an improper skate or sled. But when the matter is larger, infringing on true due process, or the principle that one is innocent until proven guilty, then it is one for a higher authority. In this case, the courts. The sense of it was that the USOC, acting as judge and jury, with conceivably private agendas, could not necessarily be expected to administer "a fair and impartial hearing."

Some of the reasoning behind this, surely, is that sports such as the Olympics are now beyond games. The Olympics are big business. The host cities and nations stand to make millions of dollars in profit, manufacturers put logos on athletes' uniforms, untested professional athletes like Witt and Boitano and the Dream Team are included, and there are those who may dream of making a fortune from their gold medals.

"I don't know if there is such a thing as a true amateur anymore," said Albert Grimaldi, the bob-sledder, otherwise known as the Prince of Monaco, and a member of the board of the International Olympic Committee. "Most of us at this level train as hard and as long as any professionals."

And many reap the financial rewards. "I didn't know there was real money in skating until a few years ago when I started getting endorsements," said Nancy Kerrigan. "I had just thought that the only money I'd ever make from skating was to teach it."

AND WITH all this comes a yearning for fair treatment by athletes. When Vegard Ulvang, the Norwegian cross-country skier and a triple Olympic gold-medal winner, recently criticized the IOC as "undemocratic," it drew assent from many of his sports cohorts. One day, if dissatisfaction increases, Olympic athletes might strike, like coal miners, or even hellplayers.

The USOC officially stated that it compromised on the Harding issue because it was drawing too much attention from the Games.

It compromised, in fact, because it understood that Butch Reynolds, the aggrieved U.S. sprinter, won a judgment of \$27 million in a federal court in 1992.

It compromised because its "sportsmanship" code was seemingly too vague to stand up in an impartial hearing. Harding has not been charged with a crime and has denied having prior knowledge of the vicious attack on Kerrigan on Jan. 5. While Harding admitted learning a few days after the attack that her former husband, Jeff Gillooly, had been involved in it, she also contends she didn't come forward immediately because she said he had threatened her life, which police records state he had done in 1991.

Could the USOC hearing board say to her: Sorry but you're disqualified because the Olympic skating competition is more important than your fear for your life?

Maybe. Which is why a court had to help settle the dispute. And which is why courts may play an ever greater role in the world of sports.



Bibiana Perez of Italy was able to laugh after her crash.

Russian's Surprise

The Associated Press

LILLEHAMMER — Even when the Russians were part of the Soviet sports juggernaut, their Alpine skiers went begging for respect.

The splintering of the Soviet Union and the ensuing political turmoil did nothing to help Russia's struggling Alpine program.

So it came as a shock when Svetlana Gladisheva blazed out of obscurity Tuesday to snare the silver medal in the women's super-G at the Lillehammer Games.

"Now I can die happy," said her head coach, Leonid Tyagachev. "The dream of my life has been fulfilled."

Gladisheva, 22, showed promise three years ago with a bronze medal in the downhill at the World Championships in Seefeld, Austria, but injuries were a factor in preventing any further progress.

Until Tuesday.

The Russian was the 35th woman to start the super-giant slalom, long after the challenging course at Kvitfjell had been churned up by the higher-seeded racers.

Summoning up hidden reserves of power on the lower half of the course, Gladisheva edged out Italy's Isolde Kostner by one hundredth of a second for the silver medal, 29 seconds behind winner Diann Roffe of the United States.

"This is just incredible," Gladisheva said. "After each turn, I thought this is never going to work and now I made a mistake. What time will I finish in? Then I turned around and saw the results board showing I was second. It's fantastic."

The old Soviet Union produced only one Alpine medalist, back in 1956 when Yevgeniya Sidorova

took third in the slalom at Cortina, Italy, in the all-amateur era.

Soviet skiers have had several Top 10 Olympic finishes since then, including a sixth in the women's slalom by Nadezhda Parakeva in slalom in 1980 and an eighth by Gladisheva in the 1992 downhill.

But while the handful of world-class Russian skiers train and compete in Western Europe, with help from Western sponsors, the grassroots future of the sport back home is uncertain.

Valentin Kemarov, a coach with the national Alpine skiing federation, said about 35,000-40,000 athletes are being trained on a permanent basis.

But many of the federation's best training camps — in western Ukraine, Central Asia, Kazakhstan, Georgia and Armenia — are no longer available because of the breakup of the Soviet Union.

The federation's main training grounds now are Kirovsk, above the Arctic Circle near Murmansk, and on Kamchatka peninsula in the Russian Far East.

Dombai, in the Caucasus mountains in Russia's south, was the most fashionable ski resort in Soviet times. Now, with the region a hotbed of ethnic conflicts, its popularity has fallen sharply.

Sergey Chistyakov, covering the Lillehammer Olympics for Russia's Tass news agency, said Alpine skiing has few fans back home.

"There are quite a few places to ski, and lots of amateur skiers," he said. "But professionally, it's underdeveloped. It's considered an elite sport, because the equipment and lift tickets are expensive."

Many Aspirants (M/F), One Real Harding on TV

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Scores of would-be ice princesses, and one male skater eager to cross-dress for five minutes of fame, have auditioned on the ice for a starring role in a short film comedy about Tonya Harding and Nancy Kerrigan.

Ken Oshansky, production director for cable television's Comedy Central channel, said the five-minute film, "Spunk: The Tonya Harding Story," will be "first in the mad rush to tell the gripping and sordid saga."

"We think five minutes gives the story all the attention it deserves," Oshansky said.

Auditioning Monday were actresses, secretaries, college students and David LoCascio, a professional skater, who said, "If I have to cross-dress to get an acting job, so be it." LoCascio, despite his Tonya-like ponytail, tried out as Nancy.

Would-be Tonys were asked to read a quote from Harding: "All I ever wanted was to win a gold medal for my country." Prospective Nancys had the plaintive line spoken by Kerrigan after she was struck in the knee. "Why me? Why? Why anyone?"

Harding was to get some unwanted exposure on television Wednesday night when a magazine program broadcast videotape showing her bare-breasted. "The video shows Tonya Harding at a Halloween party, wearing a wedding dress... and at one point she drops the dress to her waist and is topless," said Ed Burns, a spokesman for the program, "A Current Affair."

He denied that "A Current Affair" had paid anyone for the tape. But he declined to say who gave it to the program.

Earlier, Harding's attorney said in Portland, Oregon, that a Newsweek magazine report that the skater had received a \$250,000 offer to appear in Playboy was "blatantly untrue."

The lawyer, Robert Weaver, said she had no intention of appearing in any adult publication.

The International Skating Union refused a third appeal backed by the U.S. Olympic Committee to split practice times for Kerrigan and Harding, assuring that the two will be in the same practice group.

Lawrence Demmy, president of the ISU, said the tradition of each nation's skaters practicing together would be continued.



Tonya Harding, who is asthmatic, catching her breath during her last practice in Portland, Oregon, before leaving Tuesday for Norway; she told a generally sympathetic crowd of 2,000 that she meant to "go over there and win for you and for me."

Let's See, How About a Nancy Cookbook?

The Associated Press

HAMAR — If you're not yet sick of hearing about Nancy Kerrigan, brace yourself. Coming soon are her authorized and unauthorized life stories made for television, a TV special, a video for sale or rental, a children's book, cameo acting roles, commercials, magazine ads, her own ice show, her own line of clothing and anything else that can squeeze some bucks out of a bump on her knee and a bronze in the last Olympics.

She may not win a medal next week, but she's Disney's new Snow White, just waiting for lawyers to finish the paper work on a seven-part deal that will dwarf anything Kristi Yamaguchi got for winning the gold two years ago.

Kerrigan's agent, Jerry Solomon, won't say how much Disney is putting up, only that it's "somewhere in the range" of \$500,000 to \$10 million. That's a nice, big range. A source close to Disney said the package — the authorized TV movie, children's book, TV special, video, commercials, bit acting roles and appearances at Disney World — is guaranteed for about \$2 million, plus royalties.

Can't get enough of her? Look for Kerrigan smiling for Sakoi, Campbell Soup, Reebok, Ray-Ban, Xerox, Evian. And there are more on the way.

"Coming into this Olympics, she was going to be the most marketable female athlete in the United States even if the incident in Detroit never happened," Solomon said. "I don't know that the attack made her more marketable. I think a lot of these things were going to happen anyway."

"Getting hit on the knee has generated one thing that we probably never would have done for a long, long time, and that's a made-for-

television movie, which is going to be more of a pain than anything else because it's going to take time to work on it. It's got to be done accurately. She won't play herself, but she might skate in it."

If it's so much of a pain, why do it at all?

"Because on the movie, I literally had 50 offers," Solomon said. "It's something we sort of had to do, because if we didn't agree to do one, everyone's going to do these unauthorized ones anyway. And so we want to have at least one authorized version out there. But using that as the basis for the Disney deal, then we expanded to do all the other things that were much more important to us for her long-term career."

Kerrigan is not motivated by money as much as by a desire to perform in ice shows, Solomon said.

She just happens to be the lucky beneficiary, he said, of circumstances larger than the sympathy she evoked and attention she received as the victim of a plot involving Tonya Harding's former husband, bodyguard and two other men. And it's Solomon's job to make sure Kerrigan cashes in.

"As a bronze medalist in '92, she had more marketing situations than a lot of gold medalists have had in the past," he said. "I think it's because the sport has risen to a point where you have a lot of factors all happening at the same time. Tons of television coverage. Tremendous sponsorship interest. A lot of consumer interest."

"You've got companies that were putting money into men's and women's tennis, and we've done business with them for years, that are pulling out of that and putting their money in figure skating. The numbers on the television ratings all support it. They're going

to get Super Bowl-type numbers for the ladies championship next week. That's what's driving this. And so Nancy Kerrigan comes along at the perfect time from an historical point of view in the business of figure skating."

But Tonya Harding could have been that skater coming along at the perfect time.

"If Tonya Harding had not been implicated in the attack on Kerrigan, if it had never happened and Harding had won the U.S. championships anyway, she would have been America's darling," said Nye Lavalle of the Sports Marketing Group in Dallas. "She was perfect for a lot of companies if her image had not been tarnished. She would have been the girl from the wrong side of the tracks overcoming everything. Everyday Americans could have identified with her, and she might have gotten deals with companies like Kmart, Wal-Mart, Budweiser, Sears."

"Harding also has a more interesting story to tell in a movie. She's more complex. Kerrigan's popularity will die off as soon as someone else comes along if she doesn't win a medal," Lavalle said.

"But, of course, if Kerrigan wins the gold, she'll be bigger than them all."

Lavalle agreed with Solomon that the booming popularity of figure skating is pulling sponsorship and endorsement dollars away from other sports.

"Any American skating star can expect to make \$1.5 million to \$2 million a year for at least four years by winning a bronze or silver in the Olympics," he said. "Mostly that's from ice shows, not endorsements. Kerrigan can probably expect to make about \$10 million over the next four years, even if she doesn't win another medal. If she wins the gold, she could pull in \$3.5 million to \$5 million a year."

POSTCARD

No Pie in Pie Town

By David Margolick
New York Times Service

PIE TOWN, New Mexico — In New Mexico as in other places, naming towns is a quirky business. Some names honor people, like the Duke of Albuquerque. Others are linked to Catholicism, including Santa Fe and Las Cruces. And one, Truth or Consequences, pays homage to a quiz show. But only this one owes its name to a dessert.

Conjuring up aromatic images of home and truck stop, Pie Town, a mile west of the Continental Divide, has always drawn people. In New Mexico's territorial days, some say, weary cowboys came there for sweet sustenance.

Spotting it on a map in 1940, Russell Lee, a Farm Security Administration photographer, drove from Amarillo, Texas, and captured the indomitable and interdependence of its people, primarily homesteaders from Texas fleeing the Dust Bowl and the Depression. Curious tourists still follow the more streamlined Interstate 40 for Route 60 to check out Pie Town. And every September, a thousand or more people go there for the Pie Festival, complete with pie-eating and pie-baking contests.

The "Welcome to Pie Town" sign at the city limits depicts a Boston cream pie and two others of uncertain lineage. But the sad truth is that a recent visitor could not buy a single slice of pie in Pie Town.

Finding pie was almost as hard. The piquant smell of burning piñon wood, a ubiquitous sign of life in New Mexico winters, is faint. The pie-shaped telescope on the edge of town, run by the National Radio Astronomy Observatory, probably picks up more activity in galaxies millions of light years away.

The Pie Town to which Lee brought his Speed Graphic was poor but populated, and vital. It was a place without telephones or running water, but with all-night dances, community sing-alongs and a "literary society," a place in which women in aprons fixed each other's hair, and men in overalls built each other's dugout homes.

There was even a main drag, with newly minted signs for Dr. Pepper and Beech-Nut chewing tobacco bannering into its storefronts.

Pie Town, about 100 miles (160 kilometers) southwest of Albuquerque, still has some communal traditions, including a volunteer fire department, two churches and a Town Council. But almost from the day Lee left, it has been dying. First came World War II, which lured many to munitions plants elsewhere. Then came drought, which left the land too dry to produce pinto beans.

Lee placed the 1940 population at 250 families; Rand McNally found 85 people last year.

Even its alluring name cannot protect Pie Town from the kind of creeping oblivion that is facing hamlets everywhere. Its hardiest commercial creatures were gas stations. Now there are only carcasses — a Shell, a Mobil, a Phillips 66, condemned by the federal Environmental Protection Agency for leaky storage tanks. The nearest working gas stations are 22 miles away. Pie Town's 13 children learn their three R's in other towns now that all the area's one-room schools are gone.

The Pie Town Post Office is open only four hours a day. Just about the only other going concern is H & R Block. "You can't get anything in this town, but they still expect you to pay your taxes," said Crystal Leyba, 29, who drives the local school bus.

Many of the rough-hewn structures of logs and mud that housed the homesteaders have been abandoned. So has the former beanery, where farmers brought whatever they had extracted from the burgeoning ground.

"You have to do some pretty hard work to make a living in this country," said Roy McKee, 83, a Texan who came to Pie Town in 1937, and whose brother can be seen dancing a jig in one of Lee's most famous photographs.

Pie Towners tend to fall on the extremes of the economic spectrum. Many are on welfare. Others are wealthy ranchers.

"The ones that stayed are wealthy now if they would admit it," said James Hogg, an 89-year-old former teacher and rancher who arrived in 1931. "You never ask a cowboy how many cattle he has, because he won't tell you. He'll tell his banker if he needs to borrow money, and he's supposed to tell the tax people. Supposed to."

From Civil War to Bureaucratic Battles

By Barry James
International Herald Tribune

CHERBOURG, France — The people of Cherbourg refer to Uliane Bonnel as *une grande dame* — a great lady. She thinks equally highly of them.

The two are engaged in an adventure to bring to light the famed Confederate raiding ship, the CSS Alabama, which lies on the floor of the English Channel, seven nautical miles off Cherbourg.

Bonnel heads the CSS Alabama Association, which is spearheading the effort to excavate the wreck with help from city and regional authorities and the French Navy. Bonnel, who was born and brought up on the plains of northern Texas, also happens to be one of France's most distinguished maritime historians. She is the first woman and the first foreign-born person to be elected to the 60-member Académie de Marine, a scholarly society set up by Louis XV in 1728.

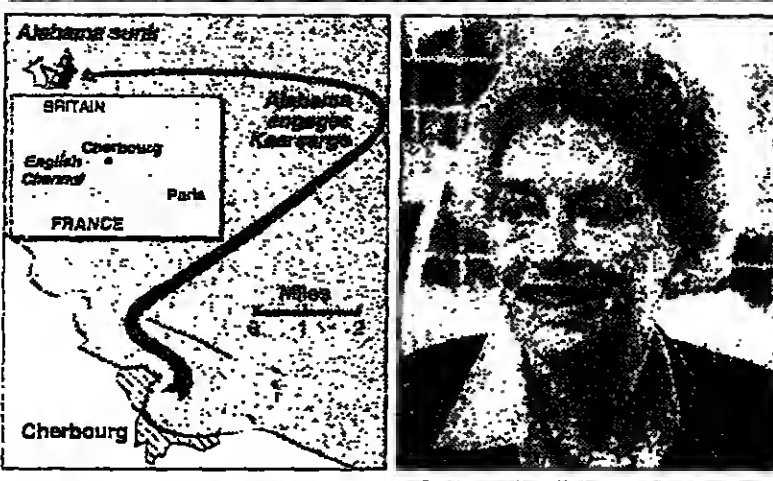
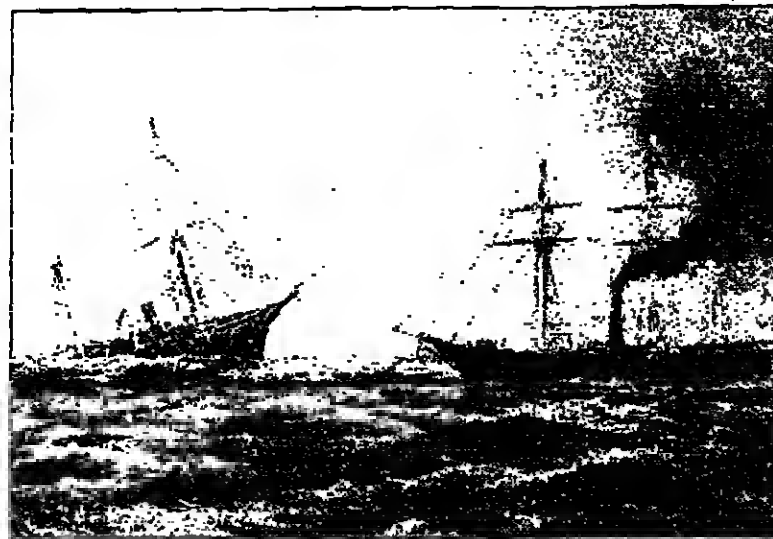
Ever since Bonnel announced the discovery of the ship during a scientific congress six years ago, the Alabama has been mired as much in bureaucracy as in Channel sediment.

While volunteer divers extricate the ship from the shifting sands, Bonnel is responsible for clearing the bureaucratic thickets. She played an important part in setting up an arrangement that reconciles rival American and French claims to the ship, which was sunk in a celebrated duel with the Union warship Kearsarge in 1862. During its 32-month career as a raider, the Alabama took 65 prizes and virtually single-handedly drove the Union's merchant fleet off the seas.

The Alabama was built in Britain, manned mostly by Liverpool dock toughs, never touched port in North America, never flew the Confederate flag and sank before it could be captured. And the French Navy discovered it well within the 12-mile territorial limit. But international law states that a warship always belongs to the nation under whose flag it sailed. The United States, as the successor state to the Confederacy, therefore claimed it owned the wreck and everything on it.

Under an executive agreement the two countries agreed that the United States does own the ship but that France should keep the custody of it. In Washington, the wreck was placed under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service. Bonnel said that it had shown "no desire whatsoever to simplify things," while the French want to get on with the excavation as quickly as possible in a race against time and tide.

Having contributed heavily to the cost of the excavation, Cherbourg hopes to be able to put on permanent display many of the thousands of objects that divers expect to recover from the wreck.



Uliane Bonnel, go-between on the Civil War raider Alabama (shown sinking).

Bonnel says that the future of the objects is very uncertain. She said she would like to see an arrangement whereby the objects can be exchanged and rotated.

Temporarily, at least, some of the objects recovered during excavations last summer will be shown to the public this year as part of a series of events in Cherbourg marking the 50th anniversary of the Normandy landings and France's ties with the United States.

Bonnel said that virtually all the resources for excavating the wreck have come from the French side, including help from the state electricity utility's EDF Foundation. It is cleaning and preserving most of the recovered artifacts from the Alabama, using an electrochemical technique devised to treat objects from the

Titanic. The United States has no comparable facilities.

"The French want the project to succeed and of course the United States would be happy for it to succeed as well, but on the condition that the French pay for everything and do everything, and furthermore do it according to U.S. rules," Bonnel said.

The Alabama is 230 feet (70 meters) long and lies in 200 feet of water — the limit for free diving — in a green mud-colored sea. Although there is little hope of raising the wreck, the likely recovery of the propulsion unit and its blackly hundred-pounder rifled gun would be major events in marine archaeology. Divers will attempt to raise the gun at the end of June.

The events in Cherbourg this summer will for the first time give the public the chance to assess the huge amount of work that has already been carried out on the Alabama and discover Bonnel's role in making it possible. She sees her accomplishment as a kind of return of favors to her adoptive country, and a homage to her late husband.

"My career has been a real joy to me," she said. "It has been a challenge and a satisfaction. If you had had the good fortune of meeting my husband, I think you would understand better what my motivation was."

PEOPLE

Elegance Loses to Punk
On New Yorker Cover

So much for tradition... For the cover of its 69th anniversary issue, The New Yorker did a send-up of itself, substituting a scruffy youth for the effete Eustace Tilley. Tilley was created for the first New Yorker in 1925 and had reappeared on a February cover every year. But the cover of the Feb. 21 issue, by cartoonist Robert Crumb, replaces Tilley with a young man, with chin stubble and acne, in a T-shirt and baseball cap, squinting myopically at a handbill advertising pornography. The boy's features, however, are clearly copied from Ren Arvin's familiar drawing of Tilley. Tilley still appears in his usual places inside the magazine. Tina Brown, editor of the magazine, said Tilley was "on vacation" and would return to the cover, "possibly as soon as next February."

Sing and Olus Carroll were named best British male and female solo artists at the annual Brit music awards. "Pray," by the Manchester band Take That was named best British single of the year at the gala, hosted by singers Elton John and Ru Paul.

A salute to two nonagenarians of note: George F. Kennan, the architect of U.S. post-World War II foreign policy toward the Soviet Union, and Herbert Brownell, the attorney general from 1953 to 1957. Both turn 90 this week, and their friends are gathering, on separate occasions, in New York to pay tribute.

When it became clear that many of the 110 members of the Philadelphia Orchestra scheduled to perform would be unable to get to the Academy of Music in Philadelphia because of a snowstorm, Wolfgang Sawallisch, the orchestra's new musical director, leaped into the breach. He took his baton to the piano and played the orchestral scores for Wagner's "Tannhäuser" and "Die Walküre" while simultaneously conducting the Philadelphia Singers Chorus and the soloists. So who needs an orchestra?

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED
Appears on Pages 6, 7 & 19-25

WEATHER

Forecast for Thursday through Saturday, as provided by Accu-Weather.

Europe	Today	High	Low	Temp	Wind	W
Algeria	11/52	74/41	38	14/57	8/48	0
Amsterdam	1/24	3/27	38	2/26	3/27	1
Ankara	6/23	21/16	0	6/23	4/16	0
Athens	6/48	22/16	0	6/48	4/16	0
Baku	11/63	42/24	0	11/63	6/43	0
Berlin	3/27	4/28	38	3/27	4/28	1
Birmingham	3/27	4/28	38	3/27	4/28	1
Bombay	3/27	4/28	38	3/27	4/28	1
Buenos Aires	3/27	4/28	38	3/27	4/28	1
Calcutta	3/27	4/28	38	3/27	4/28	1
Canton	3/27	4/28	38	3/27	4/28	1
Cebu	3/27	4/28	38	3/27	4/28	1
Colon	3/27	4/28	38	3/27	4/28	1
Hankow	3/27	4/28	38	3/27	4/28	1
Hong Kong	3/27	4/28	38	3/27	4/28	1
Kobe	3/27	4/28	38	3/27	4/28	1
London	3/27	4/28	38	3/27	4/28	1
Lyons	3/27	4/28	38	3/27	4/28	1
Manila	3/27	4/28	38	3/27	4/28	1
Medan	3/27	4/28	38	3/27	4/28	1
Osaka	3/27	4/28	38	3/27	4/28	1
Shanghai	3/27	4/28	38	3/27	4/28	1
Singapore	3/27	4/28	38	3/27	4/28	1
Tientsin	3/27	4/28	38	3/27	4/28	1
Yokohama	3/27	4/28	38	3/27	4/28	1



Legend: Partly cloudy, mostly cloudy, showers, thunderstorms, rain, snow, snow showers, ice, fog, haze, etc.

Legend: Partly cloudy, mostly cloudy, showers, thunderstorms, rain, snow, snow showers, ice, fog, haze, etc.

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Legend: Partly cloudy, mostly cloudy, showers, thunderstorms, rain, snow, snow showers, ice, fog, haze, etc.

Asia	Today	High	Low	Temp	Wind	W
Bangkok	3/27	4/28	38	3/27	4/28	1
Beijing	3/27	4/28	38	3/27	4/28	1
Calcutta	3/27	4/28	38	3/27	4/28	1
Canton	3/27	4/28	38	3/27	4/28	1
Cebu	3/27	4/28	38	3/27	4/28	1
Colon	3/27	4/28	38	3/27	4/28	1
Hankow	3/27	4/28	38	3/27	4/28	1
Hong Kong	3/27	4/28	38	3/27	4/28	1
Kobe	3/27	4/28	38	3/27	4/28	1
London	3/27	4/28	38	3/27	4/28	1
Lyons	3/27	4/28	38	3/27	4/28	1
Manila	3/27	4/28	38	3/27	4/28	1
Medan	3/27	4/28	38	3/27	4/28	1
Osaka	3/27	4/28	38	3/27	4/28	1
Shanghai	3/27	4/28	38	3/27	4/28	1
Singapore	3/27	4/28	38	3/27	4/28	1
Tientsin	3/27	4/28	38	3/27	4/28	1
Yokohama	3/27	4/28	38	3/27	4/28	1

Legend: Partly cloudy, mostly cloudy, showers, thunderstorms, rain, snow, snow showers, ice, fog, haze, etc.

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Legend: Partly cloudy, mostly cloudy, showers, thunderstorms, rain, snow, snow showers, ice, fog, haze, etc.

Africa	Today	High	Low	Temp	Wind	W
Algiers	3/27	4/28	38	3/27	4/28	1
Cairo	3/27	4/28	38	3/27	4/28	1
Colon	3/27	4/28	38	3/27	4/28	1
Hankow	3/27	4/28	38	3/27	4/28	1
Hong Kong	3/27	4/28	38	3/27	4/28	1
Kobe	3/27	4/28	38	3/27	4/28	1
London	3/27	4/28	38	3/27	4/28	1
Lyons	3/27	4/28	38	3/27	4/28	1
Manila	3/27	4/28	38	3/27	4/28	1
Medan	3/27	4/28	38	3/27	4/28	1
Osaka	3/27	4/28	38	3/27	4/28	1
Shanghai	3/27	4/28	38	3/27	4/28	1
Singapore	3/27	4/28	38	3/27	4/28	1
Tientsin	3/27	4/28	38	3/27	4/28	1
Yokohama	3/27	4/28	38	3/27	4/28	1

Legend: Partly cloudy, mostly cloudy, showers, thunderstorms, rain, snow, snow showers, ice, fog, haze, etc.

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Legend: Partly cloudy, mostly cloudy, showers, thunderstorms, rain, snow, snow showers, ice, fog, haze, etc.

Americas	Today	High	Low	Temp	Wind	W
Buenos Aires	3/27	4/28	38	3/27	4/28	1
Canton	3/27	4/28	38	3/27	4/28	1
Cebu	3/27	4/28	38	3/27	4/28	1
Colon	3/27	4/28	38	3/27	4/28	1
Hankow	3/27	4/28	38	3/27	4/28	1
Hong Kong	3/27	4/28	38	3/27	4/28	1
Kobe	3/27	4/28	38	3/27	4/28	1
London	3/27	4/28	38	3/27	4/28	1
Lyons	3/27	4/28	38	3/27	4/28	1
Manila	3/27	4/28	38	3/27	4/28	1
Medan	3/27	4/28	38	3/27	4/28	1
Osaka	3/27	4/28	38	3/27	4/28	1
Shanghai	3/27	4/28	38	3/27	4/28	1
Singapore	3/27	4/28	38	3/27	4/28	1
Tientsin	3/27	4/28	38	3/27	4/28	1
Yokohama	3/27	4/28	38	3/27	4/28	1

Legend: Partly cloudy, mostly cloudy, showers, thunderstorms, rain, snow, snow showers, ice, fog, haze, etc.

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Legend: Partly cloudy, mostly cloudy, showers, thunderstorms, rain, snow, snow showers, ice, fog, haze, etc.

Oceania	Today	High	Low	Temp	Wind	W
London	3/27	4/28	38	3/27	4/28	1
Lyons	3/27	4/28	38	3/27	4/28	1
Manila	3/27	4/28	38	3/27	4/28	1
Medan	3/27	4/28	38	3/27	4/28	1
Os						